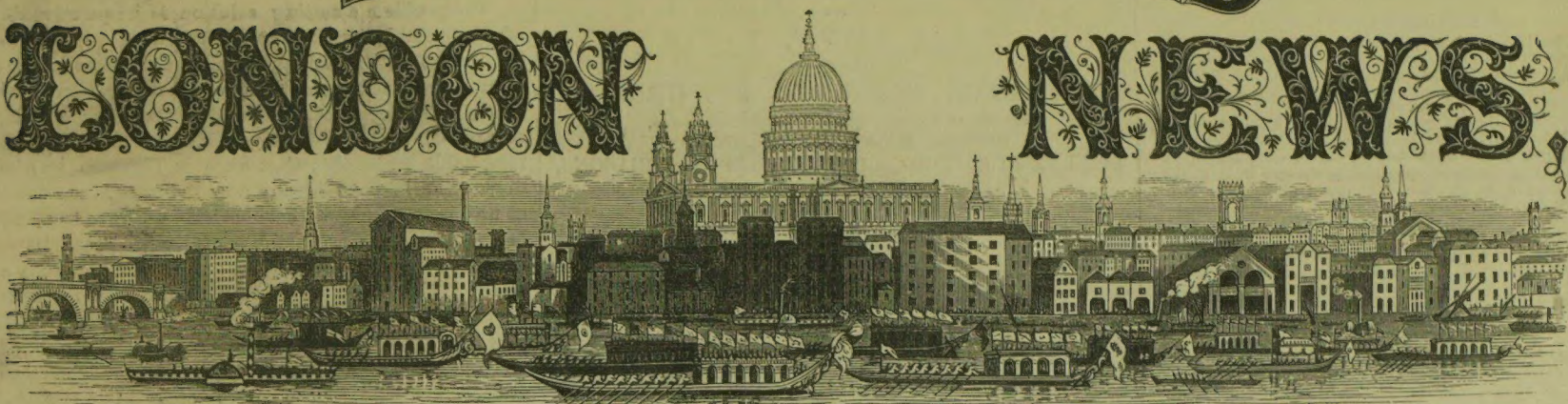


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2051.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



C. R.

AFGHAN SKETCHES: A KABOB SHOP AT CABUL.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th ult., at the Quinta de Herrera, Prado Oriental, Montevideo, the wife of Edward Cooper, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Stanley House, Lavender Hill, the wife of Charles Downs, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at 40, Eccleston-square, Mrs. Grant Suttie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., by license, at Monaniny church, by the Rev. G. E. Cotter, Rector, assisted by the Rev. S. Young and the Rev. T. Rice. Wm. Hn. Cotter, LL.D., Rector of Buttevant, youngest son of Jas. Lawrence Cotter, LL.D., late Vicar of Buttevant, to Catherine Letitia, youngest daughter of Geo. Stawell, Esq., Crobeg, Doneraile.

On the 8th inst., at the Collegiate Church, Neuchâtel, George Greenwood Pearson, son of the late Michael Pearson, of Lancaster-gate, to Adeline, sixth daughter of William Evans, of Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington.

On the 16th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., Rector, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. Lacy Henry Rumsey, M.A., Vicar of Llanstadwell, Pembrokehire, cousin of the bride, Charles Edward Strachan, eldest son of the late James Innes Strachan, of Ceylon, to Beatrice Rumsey, younger daughter of Henry Rumsey Forster, of Brunswick-square, London.

On Tuesday, the 10th ult., at St. Mark's, Grenada, W.I. by the Rev. E. B. Bovell, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Gurth, R. J. Sergeant, Esq., formerly of Liverpool, Singapore, and Manila, to Alice, third daughter of the late John Copland, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Fairfield, Lyme Regis, in the 83rd year of her age, Georgiana, widow of John Drummond, Esq.

On the 13th inst., at Marske Hall, in Cleveland, Lady Harriot Frances Lane, widow of Colonel Henry Lane, late of 15th Hussars, and second daughter of Lawrence, first Earl of Zetland, aged 77.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 26.

SUNDAY, OCT. 20.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Scott; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. F. J. Ponsonby, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Right Rev. Dr. A. N. Bethune, Bishop of Toronto; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. Canon Legge, Vicar of Sydenham.

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

Battle of Trafalgar, Victory and Death of Nelson, 1805. Royal Albert Hall and Horticultural Gardens: Organ Recital, 3 p.m. Royal Naval Benevolent Society, Quarterly Court, Willis's Rooms, noon. Races: Newmarket Houghton.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

Gresham Lectures (four days), 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law). Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30. South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Dr. G. G. Zerffi on the Historical Development of Ornamental Art).

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

National Association for Social Science, meeting at Cheltenham (seven days): 11 a.m., meetings of council and committees; 3.30 p.m., sermon at the parish church by Rev. Canon Barry; Assembly-Room, 8 p.m., address by Lord Norton, the president. King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece). Ross Poultry, Pigeon, and Dog Show (two days). Christ's Hospital, annual dinner, Albion Tavern. St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Mr. H. M. Stanley on African Explorations.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

National Social Science Association, Cheltenham, Montpelier Rotunda: 10.15 a.m., address by Professor Bonamy Price on Economy and Trade; 8 p.m., conversation by Baron de Ferrières. Working Men's College, Upper Kennington-lane, 8.30 p.m., address by the principal—Professor Huxley. Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target). Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m., Mr. W. Carter's Choir (Haydn's "Creation").

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

New Moon, 10.58 p.m. Battle of Agincourt, 1415; of Balclava, 1854. City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Causes of Variation in Productive-ness). Quaker Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. Architectural Association, conversation, 8 p.m. Royal Academy of Music, chamber concert, 8 p.m. Cheltenham, Montpelier Rotunda: 10.15 a.m., address by the Hon. George Brodrick on Education. Conference on Foreign Missions, Exeter Hall, 7 p.m. (Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.

National Social Science Association, Cheltenham, Montpelier Rotunda: 10.15 a.m., address by Mr. W. H. Michael on Health. London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge. Thames Sailing Club, twelfth match.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
October	Inches.	°	°	°	10-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
9	29.485	57.0	53.6	89	9	61.4	51.9	SSW. S.	455	0.445
10	29.328	56.6	51.4	83	9	60.8	54.7	S. SW.	510	0.040
11	29.959	50.6	38.5	66	6	57.3	45.7	SW. W.	288	0.000
12	30.249	48.9	41.0	76	2	58.6	41.8	W. NNW.	52	0.000
13	30.281	48.0	42.0	82	1	59.5	33.8	NNW. S.	117	0.000
14	30.065	49.8	40.3	72	1	59.9	37.6	S. ESE. E.	297	0.010
15	29.952	51.2	48.3	90	10	56.8	44.6	E.	126	0.000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.561	29.227	29.867	30.244	30.314	30.143	29.935
Temperature of Air	60.1	58.2	53.3	50.3	49.2	54.3	52.7
Temperature of Evaporation	55.9	55.5	49.0	47.4	49.7	49.7	50.7
Direction of Wind	S.	SSW.	W.	W.	W.	ESE.	E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 30	8 10	8 55	9 43	10 22	10 55	11 27
11 27	11 55	—	0 18	0 40	1 1	1 31
2 1	2 51	3 1	3 31	3 51	4 11	4 31

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.
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THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated until notification of another change is given.

Patience, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

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EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. An entirely New Programme will shortly be produced.

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TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-three years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £9000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Charterton.—TO-NIGHT, Monday. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until further notice, her Majesty's servants will perform, at Eight o'clock, Shakespeare's romantic Play A WINTER'S TALE. Principal characters by Messrs. Charles Dillon, John Ryder, Cowper, Edgar, Russell, Callaghan, Barsby, Tritton, Miss Wallis, Miss Fowler, Miss Huddarth, and Mrs. Hermann Vozin. Preceded, at Seven, by THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN. Conclude with a Ballet by the Laury Family. On SATURDAY, OCT. 26, will be performed, with Locke's celebrated music, Shakespeare's Tragedy MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Charles Dillon; Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Hermann Vozin. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily. Prices as usual. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Treasurer, Mr. James Guiver.

THE TWO ORPHANS, with all the Original Effects and Powerful Cast, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.45; Doors open at 1.15.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight: TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Labial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom. The Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 2½ guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

LISTON (the eminent Mimic, Ventriloquist, Vocal, and Instrumental Entertainer) will COMMENCE a SEASON at the EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM with his popular Entertainment, entitled MERRY MOMENTS, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 21, and Every Evening, at Eight (Saturday excepted); Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Box-office open daily.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1878.

A brief paragraph which has been going the round of the papers this week has attracted almost universal notice. The fact which it records is extremely interesting in itself, but, besides being interesting, is highly suggestive. We are told that at Sheffield, by the help of the electric light, a football-match was played by two teams belonging to the Sheffield Football Association, in the presence of nearly 30,000 people, on Monday night. The spacious grounds on which the match came off were illuminated by four lamps of great brilliancy, thirty feet in height. Nearly the whole of the space was lighted so that the players could be seen almost as clearly as at noon-day. The incident can hardly be said to have taken even the unscientific world by surprise. The value of the electric light for illuminating large areas has been practically demonstrated even in London, but especially in Paris, for some months past. But it brings under public notice at an opportune time the immense power and the still greater and more indefinite potentialities which science may hereafter apply to social uses of no small importance. The Gas Companies have already taken the alarm for the permanent security of their property. Gas shares have gone down in the market. But whilst the directors of this class of joint-stock companies see some cause for apprehending that the Electric Light will, in a somewhat approximate future, supersede that of gas, which has now a sort of quasi-

monopoly, they are, on the whole, sufficiently prudent rather to take the change of the one method of lighting to the other under the conduct of their own administration, than to obstruct it by needlessly hostile tactics.

The problem awaiting solution is unquestionably one of incalculable importance. If it were possible to substitute the Electric Light for all the purposes in our social economy secured by gas there would unquestionably follow a nearly total extinction of an immense mass and range of property. There does not, however, appear to be any reasonable probability that such is likely to be the case during the lifetime of any now living. Many conditions of use, particularly of economical use, have to be fulfilled before the superior method of lighting can be substituted for the inferior. It does not follow because a new principle has been discovered that it can forthwith be generally practically applied. It does not even follow that where it is applied it will drive out of the field that which it would seem designed to set aside. When railways were still in their infancy it was predicted, and perhaps by a large majority of the people confidently expected, that the employment, and consequently the value, of horse labour in this country would almost entirely cease. Everyone now knows that the prophecy, so far from having been realised, has in fact been more than reduced to a nullity. Horses were never more valuable than they are now, after some fifty years of railway development. So it may be with gas, even when, to a great extent, it has been cast aside (for all public uses, at least) as an illuminating agent. Other uses will be found for it; other ranges of application will be opened up as time rolls on. In some senses it may become subsidiary; in others, it will find ample room for independent use. That it will be permanently discontinued or fall into desuetude as a necessary consequence of improved method of lighting being introduced, is not only as unlikely as that horse carriage would disappear before railways, but even far more so on many obvious accounts.

The quality of the Electric Light will need, perhaps, to be somewhat modified to be brought into ordinary use. Scientific men, however, may be trusted to discover the means of doing this. There is no theoretic impossibility in the way. The light being of exactly the same chemical composition as the light of the sun, may unquestionably, by suitable manipulations, be made to accomplish within its range the same purposes. But it is not to domestic uses that it will probably be applied for some time to come. As Mr. Northover, in his letter to the *Times* of Friday last, has conjectured, its application will be limited, at least during the present generation, to the lighting of our coasts, to naval and military signalling, to harbours, quays, warehouses, and public buildings, including, perhaps, picture galleries, and drawing-rooms, in which latter already the objections to gas are felt to be almost insuperable. It is true Mr. Edison, the well-known American expert and inventor, has announced his discovery of a method of dividing and distributing the electric current so as to make it available for domestic needs. Other difficulties, however, are in the way. The element of cost is one of them; for even brilliancy of light, perfect as may be the appliances by which it may be obtained, will be estimated by an immense majority of the public as second, certainly, to cheapness of light. Hence, it would hardly be reasonable to expect such a socio-economical revolution as that which gas shareholders are contemplating with alarm. That we are on the eve of a considerable change for the better in regard to the public ends served by illuminating apparatus and agency we can quite believe. But the full development of the possibilities covered by the electric light will most likely be reserved for our children or grandchildren.

Assuming that the anticipations of electrical experts will, at some time, sooner or later, be realised, one can hardly forbear speculating upon the effects which may result from it—social, political, and moral. How strangely it will alter the tone of our great towns, and, perhaps to a considerable extent, the moral character of town life itself! What a host of physical evils it will relegate to oblivion, though not, perhaps, to the entire exclusion of others now unknown? To how great an extent it will minister to social enjoyment and lighten many of the privations now attendant upon several kinds of labour! It will pretty assuredly enhance the public desire and appreciation of sanitary arrangements. It will increase what ought to be a natural repugnance to crime and dirt, and, in many cases, will eliminate not merely the inconveniences but even the sufferings which darkness entails. And all this without interrupting those greater purposes of Nature which are answered by the division of time into day and night. To our thinking, the application of this discovery presents as joyous a prospect for coming times as could well be imagined; and if the universal diffusion of intellectual light by education and the influence of that light upon moral character should at all correspond, as we hope it may, with the progress of the electric light in the lower sphere of physics, we might almost be tempted to wish that our lot had been cast in those brighter days to which the world has been looking forward, with more or less faith, from the beginning of time.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie. Sir Stafford Northcote and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice went to the Glassalt Shiel on Monday for a short stay. Her Majesty and the Princess have taken their usual out-of-door exercise. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Miss Knollys, and Sir Stafford Northcote, dined with the Queen yesterday week. Colonel Teesdale, Mr. F. Knollys, Dr. Robertson, the ladies and gentlemen in attendance on her Majesty, and Dr. Proffitt and Dr. Marshall, joined the Royal circle in the evening. The Princess of Wales with her three daughters have also lunched with her Majesty.

The Queen has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant-General Henry Ponsonby as Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty, and has appointed him Extra Equerry. The Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, left Abergeldie Castle on Saturday last for Marlborough House. The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, visited Covent-Garden Theatre on Monday evening. The Prince and Princess and Princess Louise of Wales went to the Opéra Comique on Tuesday evening. The Prince and Princess left Marlborough House on Wednesday evening en route for Paris. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Charing-cross by a special train (which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw) to Dover, whence they embarked on board the special steamer Maid of Kent, Captain Dane, and crossed to Calais. Here the South-Eastern Company's saloon, which had been specially prepared for the journey, was attached to the Chemin de Fer du Nord train, by which the Prince and Princess travelled, via Amiens and Creil, to Paris. Their Royal Highnesses are staying at the Hôtel Bristol, and they are expected to remain in Paris about a fortnight.

The Prince has appointed General the Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall. Colonel A. Ellis has succeeded Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness.

The Duke of Edinburgh will leave Coburg at the end of the week, to join her Majesty's ship Black Prince, which is to escort the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise to Canada.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, inaugurated a new wing that has been added to the buildings of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, at Croydon. The "Leaf Memorial Wing" has been erected in respect to the memory of the late Mr. Leaf (of Messrs. Leaf, Sons, and Co., a firm engaged in the silk trade), who, with the members of his family, have been among the most liberal benefactors of the institution from its foundation. After the ceremonial purses were presented to the Princess by ladies. The subscriptions and donations for the day amounted to about £3000, of which half came from the ladies' purses. The Princess and the Marquis were afterwards entertained at a déjeuner, at which the Marquis of Hartington presided.

The Duke of Connaught distributed the Queen's prizes at the Guildhall yesterday week to the successful students of the metropolitan drawing classes. An illustration and particulars of the ceremony are given in the Supplement.

His Excellency Count Münster has returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn at Dysart House, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have returned to Clivedon from Paris.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived at Broxmouth, the Duke's seat in Haddingshire.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has arrived at Shifnal on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Bradford, at Weston Park.

MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain Alfred Egerton, Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, and the Hon. Mary Ormsby Gore, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Harlech, was solemnised in the parish church of Oswestry on the 10th inst.

The marriage of Lord Lyttelton and the Hon. Mary Cavendish, second daughter of Lord and Lady Chesham, is to take place at Latimer to-day, the 19th inst.

The marriage of Colonel Oliphant and the Hon. Mary Gerard is fixed for Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The marriage of the Rev. W. Page Roberts and the Hon. Margaret Grace Pitt, niece of Earl Granville, is arranged to take place early in November.

As a result of the recent Board of Trade inquiry at Liverpool into the loss of the steamer Democrat, on the Isle of Man coast, the Board of Trade have decided to erect a lighthouse at Langeness Point, where the disaster took place.

Their Excellencies Kuo Ta Jen, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Li Fang Pao, Chinese Minister Designate at the Court of Berlin, visited the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Wednesday. They were conducted through the Parliament House by the Dean of Faculty. They afterwards visited other places of interest in the city.

Mr. Balguy, stipendiary magistrate for Greenwich, on Monday morning opened the Board of Trade inquiry into the causes of the collision between the Bywell Castle and the Princess Alice steamers. The points presented by the Board of Trade for the consideration of the Court are five in number—namely, what was the cause of the collision? Was any blame attributable to the officers of either or both of the ships? Were any alterations or additions to the rules relating to the navigation of the Thames desirable? What was the cause of the great loss of life? Was any alteration desirable in the conditions upon which passenger certificates were granted by the Board of Trade? A statement was made by Mr. M. Jones, on the part of the Board of Trade, as to the facts in connection with the collision, after which the first mate of the Princess Alice gave evidence. The inquiry is proceeding. It was determined, at a meeting of the Mansion House Committee on Monday to confirm the recommendation of the sub-committee to place the orphans, subject to modifications in special cases, in orphanages, and to invest money for them to receive when they leave the institutions. Before sending the children to the asylums, there is to be an inquiry into the educational standard and general class of children admitted into them. About 110 orphans will become chargeable to the fund, and most of them are between ten and fourteen years of age. There were seventy fathers and mothers lost, and they appear to have had with them the whole of their younger children. The balance in hand was £20,000, more than £16,000 having been disbursed to widows, widowers, and other relatives of the deceased.

POLITICAL.

The war of words is as active as ever, and the Eastern Question continues to be energetically argued pro and con. Even deaf and dumb debaters have had their say on the matter. The opening debate of the session of the Deaf and Dumb Debating Society took place last week in the lecture-hall of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's, Oxford-street—Mr. Thomas Davidson (president) in the chair. The question discussed was, "Is the Indian Government justified in going to war with Afghanistan?" After a spirited discussion by means of the finger-and-sign language, the following result was obtained:—Ayes, 33; noes, 5; neutral, 2.

Several meetings were held on Monday:—

Mr. Jacob Bright, speaking at a Liberal meeting at Manchester, said the Government had stolen Cyprus, and that if any other European Power, while talking in the loftiest tone of public law, had secretly committed such a base act, it would have been execrated by every newspaper in England, and not least by that portion of the metropolitan press which had followed with adulation the crooked paths of the Government.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Selkirk, and in the course of his speech spoke strongly against the foreign policy of the Government.

Presiding at a temperance entertainment at West Hartlepool, Mr. Bell, M.P., dwelt on temperance legislation.

A meeting of the Liberal Four Hundred was held at Bristol to hear Mr. Morley's reasons for retiring from the representation at the end of the present Parliament. Mr. Morley denied that he wished to retire because he thought he was in less favour than formerly, or disagreed with his colleague, or intended to stand for another constituency. The fact was he was getting an old man. He was in his sixty-eighth year, and wanted rest, and the duties of the House of Commons required the expenditure of more physical as well as mental powers now than heretofore. Speaking as a commercial man, he could not afford the sacrifice. He condemned strongly the Eastern and Indian policy of the Government, and said, whatever his future sphere might be, he should press forward those Liberal principles which he believed were closely identified with the welfare of the people. A resolution was cordially passed thanking Mr. Morley for his past services and requesting him to take time to reconsider his intention.

Among the meetings held on Tuesday were the following:—

The annual meeting of the Midland International Arbitration Union was held at Birmingham, when a resolution was passed expressing satisfaction at the success of the efforts to prevent this country being involved in the Eastern war. A further resolution was adopted regretting the action of the Indian Government in the Afghan difficulty, and protesting against any steps that might involve England in another Afghan war, which, if successful, would entail suffering and immense sacrifice of life and treasure. Several letters expressing disapproval of the Government policy with regard to India and Afghanistan were read.

Mr. Gorst addressed his constituents at Chatham. In dealing with the Eastern Question, he expressed his approval of the policy pursued by the Government, and denounced the conduct of the Opposition. Referring to the Afghan difficulty, he thought the Home Government were to be held responsible for it. It might not, however, prove so serious as some thought, and he hoped it would only turn out one of those frontier difficulties of which they had had so many.

At the Reading Philanthropic Society's dinner, Mr. Palmer, M.P., said that if the nation determined to have a large standing army, a great fleet, and volunteer force, let them do it well, but he objected to fostering ill will between this and other countries.

There was more speech-making on Wednesday:—

A great political meeting took place at Leominster, when Mr. Blake gave his annual address to his constituents. The hon. gentleman reviewed the Parliamentary Session, and touched also upon the Afghanistan difficulty.

Colonel Drummond Moray, M.P. for Perthshire, speaking at Blairgowrie, said the Berlin Treaty was not perfect, but everything was done that mortal men could do to arrive at a satisfactory decision. Russia was intriguing at Cabul, and, although we need not fear a Russian invasion on our Indian frontier, disturbance in Afghanistan would strengthen Russia's hand nearer home.

Speaking at a municipal banquet at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., referred to the absence of young men from the British Legislature, and the necessity of a political training for members of Parliament. As to the Afghanistan difficulty, he thought a wrong policy had been pursued in the past in India—an uncertain policy having been pursued instead of an open and consistent one. One result at least of the present difficulty he hoped would be an honest and straightforward policy for the future; for he believed that the one thing upon which the British Empire in India must rest was a policy of justice with good government. Mr. Allen, M.P., thought all parties were agreed that we were bound to hold India for the good of the people themselves, and he hoped an amicable settlement of the Eastern difficulty might yet be arrived at.

Mr. Garnier, M.P., spoke at an agricultural gathering at Plympton on the Eastern Question in favour of Government.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, in charging the grand jury at the Chelmsford Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, referred to the new Prisons Act.

The Hon. J. W. Fitzwilliam addressed a crowded meeting of Peterborough electors, and was well received. Mr. Potter also met his supporters. Mr. Lawrence and Mr. MacIver are holding frequent meetings.

The Liberals of Hastings on Wednesday passed a resolution requesting Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., and Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., again to contest the borough in the Liberal interest for representing it in Parliament. A resolution was also passed expressing the anxiety of the meeting as regarded the foreign policy of the Government.

A memorial signed by sixty-five Armenians residing in England, principally engaged in mercantile pursuits, has been presented to Lord Salisbury, expressing satisfaction at the prospect of an English Protectorate of Asia Minor.

The Mayor of Birmingham having issued cards of invitation to a dinner to meet the borough members on the 31st, Mr. Bright has replied, expressing his regret that he will not be able to partake of his Worship's hospitality, as he is still obliged to refrain from taking part in public meetings.

The Home Secretary has accepted an invitation to the Dolphin banquet of the Colston anniversary in Bristol, on Nov. 13.

Mr. Gladstone has consented to address his constituents next month, and a committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting.

Mr. Francis Roxburgh, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of Aldborough, in succession to Mr. Schomburg, deceased.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.

The probable contingencies of war between the British Indian Empire and the Ameer [Shere Ali of Cabul] are more seriously discussed from day to day, and all the news or rumours we get from India, bearing on this subject, find eager reception here. The agent of the Indian Government who was sent to Cabul to demand an explanation of the repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain was a native Indian gentleman, the Nawab Gholam Hassain; and it is expected that he will now be on his return journey by way of the Koorum Valley, and will arrive at the frontier station of Kohat to-morrow (Sunday) bringing with him the Ameer's reply. He left the City of Cabul on the 6th inst., having been treated by the Ameer with polite consideration. No active measures will be taken before his arrival. If the tenour of the letter is unfavourable all hopes of peace will be at an end, and operations will begin at once, as by that time it is anticipated that all will be ready for an advance. A steady and continuous movement of troops is going on towards the frontier, and many of the regiments are now at the positions assigned to them. The 5th Punjab Infantry and the 5th Punjab Cavalry arrived at Thull on the 13th, the 29th Punjab Infantry marched into the same place on the 14th, and the 12th Bengal Cavalry came in from Kohat on the following day. A squadron of the 10th Hussars, a mountain battery, and the 5th Goorkhas are at Kohat.

The formation of a reserve at Hassan Abdul, between Attock and Rawul Pindie, towards Peshawur, shows plainly enough that the Government of India does not underrate the possibilities of a situation long foreseen. It has now two, and perhaps three, active field forces afoot. The Quetta and Koorum columns, unless war be averted, are certainly intended to move forwards; while it is possible that political considerations may enjoin a march on the Khyber Pass. They are supported by the reserves collecting at Sukkur and at Hassan Abdul. The former can only be designed to sustain or reinforce the Quetta column when it sets out for Candahar; the troops at Hassan Abdul might either proceed to Peshawur or Kohat. If it should be determined to enter the Khyber, the immediate objective must be Jellalabad.

The Kohat or Koorum column, under General F. S. Roberts, will consist of three batteries, a squadron of the 10th Hussars, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, the 17th Foot, and six native regiments. The Quetta force, commanded by Major-General A. S. Biddulph, will be composed of three batteries, three native horse regiments, the 18th British, and six native infantry battalions. At Sukkur, General Donald Stewart will have eight batteries and a siege train, the 15th Hussars, two Bengal cavalry regiments, and five native battalions. This is the Mooltan division. Sappers and engineers are attached to each column. A correspondent states that the Mhairwarra battalion has volunteered for frontier service, and their offer has been accepted by the Government. He adds:—"The great hindrances in the way of the advance of troops are the defective commissariat arrangements and the deficiency in the means of transport. It is estimated that nearly 6000 camels alone are required, without taking into account other various and numerous means of transport indispensable before anything like a strong advance along the frontier can be attempted. It is no light task to have to make arrangements for supplying an army of 30,000 men, exclusive of camp followers, with all the necessities of life while making a hostile march into an enemy's country which is almost completely barren."

There was no confirmation of the rumour we noticed last week that Brigadier Ross, with the troops from Jumrood, had already entered the Khyber Pass, beyond the fort of Ali Musjid, in order to seize Dakka, at the western end of the Khyber. Although Jumrood is in British territory, its proximity to the mountains renders it unsafe as an outpost. Ever since the British occupation of the Peshawur Valley it has been the residence of gangs of Afreed thieves. It is probable that strong parties of the Peshawur Division were pushed on to this village, not for the object of an attack on Ali Musjid, but for the purpose of watching our own frontier and preventing its violation by lawless bands of Afghan levies. Now that the Ameer has moved down a force to Ali Musjid, we may at any moment hear of desultory skirmishing at or near the mouth of the Khyber. The alliance between the Momunds and the Ameer will necessitate great vigilance on the part of the officer commanding the Peshawur Valley, as one or two successful raids into our territory would set an example to the other frontier tribes, which they would not be slow to follow. But some recent despatches state that dissensions exist between Afghanistan and the Siah tribes, who threaten to withdraw their support. The Ameer is stated to be endeavouring to raise a Jihad, or Holy War of the Mohammedan populations; but from Constantinople we are informed that the Turkish journal, *Al Jawab*, deprecates Shere Ali's hostile attitude towards England, and says that a war between England and Cabul would profoundly disturb every Mohammedan kingdom in the world. It is stated that Shere Ali has asked the Russians to construct a line of telegraph to Afghanistan.

Our illustrations of this subject comprise a view of the ruins of the celebrated native fort of Mooltan, in the Punjab, captured by the British forces, under General Whish, in January, 1841, after a siege in which Major Herbert Edwards greatly distinguished himself. Mooltan had been held by the Sikhs since the conquests of Runjeet Singh in 1818. It is a large and wealthy town, next to Lahore and Umritsur the most important in the Punjab. The fort was irregularly hexagonal in shape, occupying the summit of a mound, with a brick wall surmounting a high escarpment, faced with masonry, a deep moat, and thirty towers. It was partly destroyed by floods undermining the walls and towers soon after its conquest by the British, and is now quite useless for defence, but is occupied by a detachment of soldiers. Just outside the walls is the tower of Idgurh, where Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson took refuge in 1848, and were treacherously murdered by Dewan Moolraj, the Sikh Commander at Mooltan, after pretending to give them up the keys of the citadel. We are indebted to Mr. J. E. Hilton for the Sketch of Mooltan we have engraved. A Sketch of one of the Afghan watch-towers in the Khyber Pass, and a View of Jellalabad, are presented this week; also a scene of common city life at Cabul, the interior of a cook's shop, where "kabobs," or slices of hot roast mutton rolled on skewers, are sold by the cook, who is a man from Cashmere. We are indebted for this illustration to the series of lithographs, "Characters and Costumes of Afghanistan," published by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., of Pall-mall.

The Duke of Montrose, while staying at the Central Station, Newcastle, during the races, was robbed of his travelling-bag, containing valuables to the amount of £200.

Messrs. Elkington and Co. have completed a costly silver centre-piece for the officers of her Majesty's 14th, or Prince of Wales's Own, Regiment. The design consists of a massive silver group, representing the origin of the Prince of Wales's crest and motto, an incident from the battle of Cressy, fought A.D. 1346. The work has been submitted for the inspection of the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House.



THE LATE LORD CHELMSFORD.

THE LATE LORD CHELMSFORD.

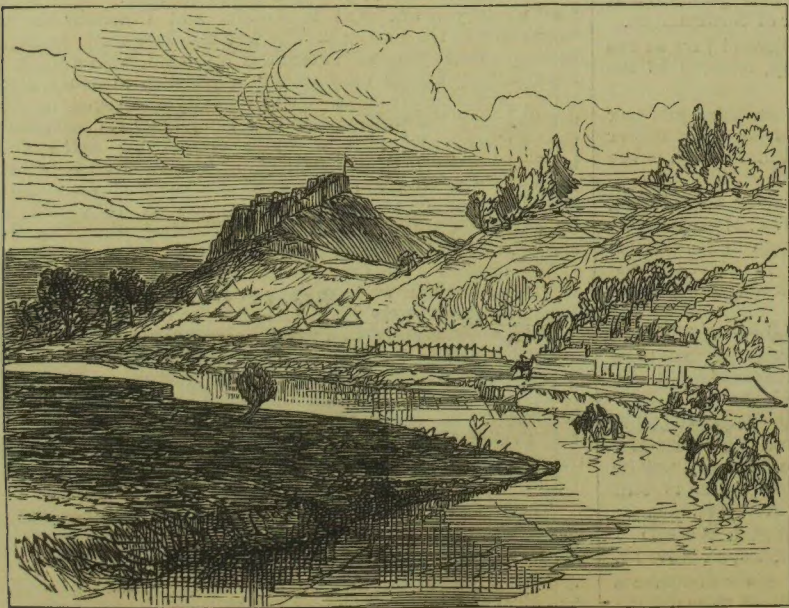
An obituary notice of this distinguished member of the House of Lords and of the legal profession appeared last week. Dying at the age of eighty-four, the last ten years of his life have been passed in comparative inactivity, and his brief tenure of the Chancellorship, upon two occasions, was not marked by any great historical achievements. But his earlier successes at the Bar, and the sort of prestige he once enjoyed in popular esteem, as Sir Frederick Thesiger, the most winning of contemporary advocates with a jury at Nisi Prius, must be remembered by the majority of middle-aged men. He was also, in the time of the late Earl of Derby's leadership of the Conservative party, an important politician, though never a

statesman, and he was a personage of social consideration. The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Fall, Baker-street.

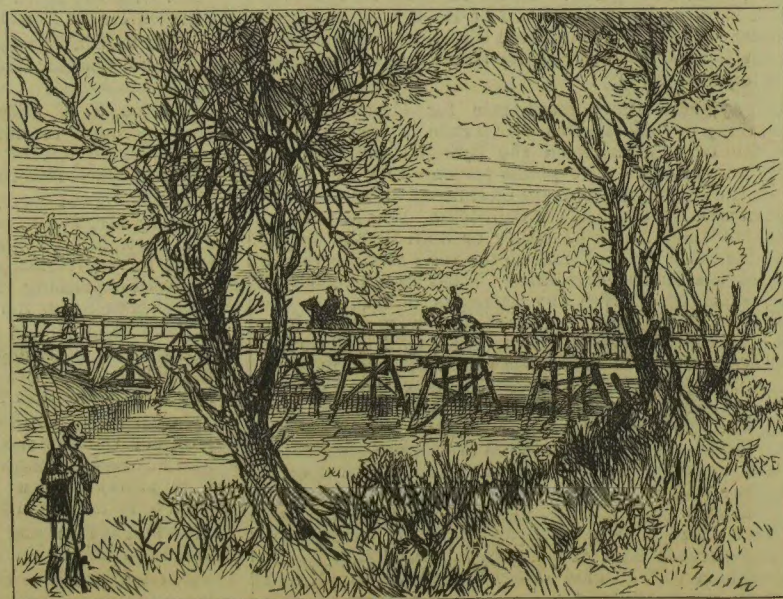
THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

Two Sketches by our Special Artist, lately with the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia, which are presented this week, illustrate the crossing of the river Bosna at Doboj, by a military bridge constructed for the passage of the troops, in order to pursue the campaign against the Mussulman insurgents in the eastern districts. One Sketch represents a crossing in boats at Maglai, higher up the river. All substantial resistance is now at an end; but there are local scattered bands which have

continued within the past week to give the Austrian officers some trouble. It should not be forgotten that the people recently subdued are the feudal retainers and partisans of the Mohammedan aristocracy, the class of privileged landlords styled Begs in Bosnia, whose cruelty and rapacity had driven a hundred thousand of their Christian fellow-countrymen into exile. The miserable condition of those unhappy fugitives during the last three years, mostly sojourning in the adjacent Slavonic provinces of Austria, has been frequently described. Two English ladies, Miss Irby and Miss Johnston, have employed themselves all the while in benevolent labours for relief of the distressed families, and more especially for the instruction and maintenance of the orphan children. Miss Irby, who is just now in England, spoke last week at a select



CASTLE OF DOBOJ, ON THE BOSNA RIVER.



AUSTRIAN MILITARY BRIDGE AT DOBOJ, BOSNIA.



AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA: TROOPS CROSSING THE BOSNA AT MAGLAI.



THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR: VALLEY OF JELLALABAD.

meeting in the Birmingham Townhall, giving some account of the actual state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The need for charitable aid was very great; and, she was sorry to say, was likely to become greater than ever this year, even if the fugitives did return to their own land, for Bosnia was almost a waste. There had been hardly anything sown there for three years, except in the centre of the land; the houses and villages formerly occupied by the poor people who had fled had been entirely destroyed; and when they went back, which they would do when safety of life was secured to them by the action of the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia, they would still have neither houses nor food. It would be some time before they all went back, and if they did she did not see what prospect there was for them unless the Austrian Government continued its scanty pittance, which it would do under great difficulty, because Austrian finances were never in a very good condition, and had been impoverished by the great expenses of the Bosnian expedition. The resistance lately made in Bosnia to the Austrian occupation had been wholly from the Mussulmans, not from the Christians, who were in a minority. She hoped that the Bosnian Beks would soon be subdued, and that peace and order might be established. In the mean time there was the question how were these fugitives to live. There were 115,000 in Austria, and she did not know how many in Serbia and Montenegro, but their number was large, and they stood in urgent need of help. In concluding her remarks, Miss Irby said that she intended to return to Bosnia on the 21st inst., and that any further subscriptions she might receive would be very welcome.

Major-General Reinlander reports that the pacification of the district of Kraina has been effected at a cost to the Austrian army of occupation of 500 men killed. He adds that the advance of the troops is everywhere greeted in a friendly spirit. The text of the Austrian reply to the Circular of the Porte reaches us from Vienna. The charges of cruelty brought against the troops are indignantly denied as manifestly false and calumnious, and regret is expressed that the Turkish Government should have deemed it consistent with its dignity to make them without first instituting inquiries of the Austrian Government. The Porte is urged to compare the present occupation with that of Omar Pasha in 1851 and 1852, the one being accomplished in two months, the other in two years. The Porte is also urged to contrast the humane behaviour of the Austrian troops with the massacre and mutilation of the Austrian wounded. Finally, it is maintained that the spirit in which the occupation was undertaken was proved by the respect shown to all creeds, and, in spite of treacherous surprises, the army felt bound in honour to carry out its mission in accordance with its European mandate and the Imperial proclamation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

At a meeting of the sub-committee of the Budget on Tuesday morning the report of M. Langlois upon the amount to be provided for the Budget of the Ministry of War was read.

The Council of Ministers was on Tuesday engaged in discussing the question of the fêtes to be held on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the successful exhibitors at the Great Exhibition. The distribution is to take place, with great ceremony, on Monday next, in the nave of the Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées. Marshal MacMahon will make a speech, and M. Teisserenc de Bort will read a report on the labours of the jury. Notice has been given to the public and the exhibitors that no medals will be distributed. They will be delivered by the respective commissioners at the close of this year. The ceremony on the 21st inst. will consist of the delivery of 150 diplomas for grand prizes. The presence of both Chambers, of all the French authorities, of the jury, and of one member of each firm to whom gold medals and grand prizes have been awarded, renders any distribution or sale of tickets to the general public or exhibitors impossible. The list of fêtes for the occasion is imposing, and quite unusual at this dead season of the year in Paris. On Thursday and Friday this week soirées and entertainments at the Ministries of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs have been announced; and on Saturday (to-day) there is to be a gala performance at the Grand Opera, to be attended by the President, the Prince of Wales, and other Royal personages. On Sunday the Minister of the Fine Arts announces that all the theatres, circus, concerts, Hippodrome, &c., will be open to the public gratis. Next Monday, after the distribution of the prizes, a banquet will be given by the President to the foreign Princes, Ambassadors, Ministers, and a limited number of the recipients. On the 22nd this festive week will end with the grandest fête of all, that at night in the gardens of Versailles, with the *grandes eaux* and illumination of the fountains. The Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild is preparing a fête to the foreign Princes sojourning in Paris at her country seat at Ferrières, on the day after the distribution of the Exhibition prizes.

M. de Freycinet, the Minister of Public Works, left St. Malo yesterday week. After a careful inspection, it has been decided that the towns of St. Malo and St. Servan shall each have a floating dock. The expenses are estimated at 10,000,000f.

A double election took place on Sunday. At Moulins M. Datas, a Republican, was elected deputy; and at Sceaux M. de Goudert, a Radical.

In his speech at Grenoble on the 10th inst. M. Gambetta said that he thought the Senate a necessary institution, but it should be one of control, not of conflict. If it were to be composed of incorrigible Monarchists and aristocrats, it would be swept away by universal suffrage. He was of opinion that the Senatorial elections would give the Republic a majority of twenty. M. Gambetta reached Paris early on Sunday morning. He was enthusiastically cheered on leaving Grenoble and at various stations on his way.

The new Anglican Church of St. Andrew, Biarritz, was consecrated on the 11th inst. by the Bishop of London. The ceremony was attended by the Sous-Préfet of Bayonne, by the English chaplains of Pau, St. Jean de Luz, and Archachon, and the secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

The Comte de Montalivet, Louis Philippe's last surviving Minister, who four years ago rallied to the Republic, has been celebrating his golden wedding at La Grange (Cher).

Paris was on Wednesday night enveloped in a white icy fog, so thick as even to obscure the electric light.

Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, died suddenly on the 11th inst., at the age of seventy-six. A brief memoir of him is given in our Obituary column.

The deaths are also announced of M. Leymarie, Professor of Geology at Toulouse, the author of the first geological map of France; and of M. Gabriel Delafosse, Professor at the Jardin des Plantes, a naturalist and mineralogist of some note, at the age of eighty-four.

ITALY.

Signor Cairoli addressed his constituents at Pavia on Tuesday night, and stated that the financial position of Italy was excellent, there being a large surplus to be placed against the loss by the abolition of the grist tax. He spoke at great length

on the internal affairs of the kingdom, and then defended the conduct of the Italian Plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress.

News of the damage caused by storms and inundations is being received from all parts of the Italian peninsula. On Sunday night a hurricane destroyed a portion of the railway between Castellamare and Salerno, and at Avellino a torrent called the Sant' Antonio invaded the lower quarter of the town, threw down a number of houses, and damaged the Church of Madonna della Saletta to such an extent that the campanile fell. Seven persons were drowned.

DENMARK.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Folkething the debate on the Budget was begun. Count von Holstein Ledreborg, the leader of the Moderate Left, declared that his party would adhere to the policy which it had hitherto pursued. He added that although, in the event of the Ministry remaining in office, the prospect would not be very hopeful, his party wished to avoid conflicts. He criticised several bills brought forward by the Minister of War, and proposed that the increase in the salaries of officials granted in consequence of the rise in prices should now be reduced.

GERMANY.

After long and at times acrimonious debate the second reading of the Socialists' Repression Bill was brought to a close on Wednesday. The duration of the bill is limited to March, 1881. The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the Government has caused it to be made known that, as soon as the bill shall have become law, it proposes to appoint a commission to inquire into the condition of the working classes and to frame proposals for its amelioration.

The same correspondent says Dr. Falk, the Prussian Minister of Public Worship and Education, will remain in office.

Count Bismarck, nephew of the German Chancellor, on Tuesday shot himself at Venice. Bodily suffering seems to have prompted the act.

PORTUGAL.

Elections were held on the 13th inst. throughout the kingdom for members of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Government obtained a large majority.

A train ran off the line on the Minho Railway on the 13th inst., and seven persons were killed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Baron Depretis received the appointment of War Minister on Tuesday, and has accepted the mission of forming a new Parliamentary Cabinet. The formation of the Cabinet will be effected after the reassembling of the Reichsrath, next Tuesday, when the views of the Parliamentary majority may be determined.

Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Minister, M. Tisza, and Baron Wenckheim had an audience of three hours' duration yesterday week with the Emperor. An Imperial autograph letter has been published at Pesth charging the Premier, M. Tisza, with the provisional direction of the Ministry of Finance, and Baron Wenckheim with the provisional management of the Ministry of the Interior. The Emperor definitively relieves M. Szell from the provisional direction of the Ministry of Finance. The Emperor was to arrive at Buda-Pesth, to open the Hungarian Diet by a speech from the Throne, on Saturday or Sunday.

A majority in support of the policy of Count Andrassy is assured in the two Legislatures and the Delegations, it being believed that the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will not be extended, and that the expenditure will be reduced.

Count Beust has been appointed Ambassador in Paris, and will be succeeded in London by Count Karolyi.

Austria's reply to the circular of the Porte and other matters relating to Bosnia are noted in another column.

ROUMANIA.

By a vote of forty-eight votes against eight the resolutions of the Roumanian Senatorial Committee, authorising the Government to conform to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, have been passed by the Senate.

SERVIA.

An official announcement has been made of the formation of a new Cabinet, under the presidency of M. Ristic, who remains Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Prince thanks the former President, M. Michailovich, and his Cabinet for their services during critical times.

Nov. 10 has been fixed for the Skuptschina elections. Serbia sends 104 delegates, New Servia twenty-four, and the Prince's delegates number forty-two.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A circular has been addressed by the Russian Government to its agents abroad, expressing a desire to come to a definite arrangement with Turkey on the basis of the Berlin Treaty. It is stated that the circular was rendered necessary by various difficulties arising from the powerlessness of the Turkish Government on its own territory, massacres having occurred after the departure of the Russian troops. In view of this state of things a united and common action of the signatory Powers is suggested.

Prince Lebanoff, the Russian Ambassador, has, it is stated, represented to the Porte the necessity for stopping the evacuation, on account of the massacre of Christians after the departure of the Russian troops. Sir A. H. Layard is reported to have discovered only a few isolated cases in which the assassins were brigands. A despatch reporting atrocities committed by Bulgarians in the neighbourhood of Philippopolis has been sent by Consul Calvert to Sir A. H. Layard.

Prince Lebanoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has received a telegram from the Grand Duke Michael requesting him to urge the Porte to take such measures as will put an effective check on the extensive emigration of Armenians into Russian territory.

The Sultan has appointed Baker Pasha one of his Aides-de-Camp.

Hobart Pasha has had an audience of the Sultan, and is stated to have been assured by his Majesty that it is the intention of the Porte to carry out even more reforms than were demanded by England.

The Porte is said to be preparing the draught of a scheme for the reorganisation of Eastern Roumelia, which is to be submitted to the International Commission.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Faysal tribes, near Bagdad, have revolted, and captured the town of Damam. The authorities have telegraphed for reinforcements.

A telegram from Canea states that an arrangement between the Turkish authorities and the Cretans, by which the questions at issue have been finally settled, has been signed. The documents have been sent to Constantinople for approval.

AMERICA.

The Vermont Legislature have re-elected Mr. Morrill as United States senator for that State.

The Agricultural Department estimates that the cotton crop of the present year will be from 5,250,000 to 5,500,000 bales. This is the largest crop ever grown.

There were thirty deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Tuesday, and thirty-one at Memphis.

Steps are being taken by the Vatican, on the strength of a report sent by Cardinal McCloskey, the Archbishop of New York, for bringing about a considerable development of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

There was a terrific gale last Saturday on the New England coast, and the loss of life was considerable.

CANADA.

A telegram of Wednesday's date from Halifax reports the resignation of the Nova Scotia Ministry.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have news from Capetown to Sept. 24.

Sir Bartle Frere left Capetown on Sept. 18, per Courland, amidst a great display of popular enthusiasm. News has been received of his arrival at Durban on Sept. 23, where he was met by General Theisger. Before leaving his Excellency commuted the sentence of death passed on Gongabele and Tini Macomo to penal servitude for life.

The news from the Zulu border is of no importance, beyond a general feeling of uneasiness which prevails. No overt acts on the part of the Kaffirs are reported on the Transvaal.

Mr. R. Hughes, of the commissariat staff, whilst in charge of a convoy of provisions, has been attacked on the road between Fort Weber and Fort Borghers. One man was wounded, and several head of cattle were taken. One hundred men of the 18th Regiment have been ordered to march straight to Fort Weber instead of to Lydenburg, as previously intended, and more troops are leaving Pretoria for the front.

It is rumoured that Mapoch has broken out in rebellion, and that Makapan is about to do the same. An attack is said to have been organised on Secocoeni, and was to have taken place three days ago. It was thought that the Boers would give their assistance in the attack.

The Premier is at Queenstown, and has delivered a speech in favour of the division of the Cape colony into provinces under a federal union.

A detachment of volunteer artillery left Cape Town on Sept. 24 for the Northern border, whence no later intelligence had been received. A special commission will be appointed to administer native affairs in that district.

The Rev. Samuel Hardey, general superintendent of the Wesleyan missions, died at Capetown on Sept. 18.

AUSTRALIA.

It is stated in a Melbourne telegram of the 3rd inst. that the Ministerial bill for a reform of the Constitution curtailing the powers of the Legislative Council has passed the third reading in the Legislative Assembly by fifty votes against twenty-one, substantially in the form in which it was originally presented. It is probable that a conference of the two Houses of the Legislature will be held to agree upon the amendments proposed by the Legislative Council. Both Houses have sanctioned the loan for £3,000,000, and the measure has received the Governor's assent.

The New South Wales Parliament was opened on Sept. 10. The Governor, in his speech, alluded to the continued prosperity of the colony, and stated that efforts were being made to bring about a general customs union in the Australian colonies. His Excellency announced that the proposed loan of £1,500,000 had been postponed, owing to the disturbance of the English money market, which had temporarily affected Australian securities. This unsettled state had apparently been caused by the intention expressed by the neighbouring colonies of borrowing largely in London. The speech promised the introduction of an extensive number of useful measures, including bills for the amendment of the electoral and of the land laws, and stated that prospectuses for the construction of 1000 miles of railway would also be submitted. The estimated population of the colony at the end of last year was 662,212. The extension of the railway to Wagga-Wagga, a distance of 304 miles from Sydney, was opened on Sept. 3, amidst a grand demonstration. There are now 650 miles of railway open for traffic in New South Wales.

The Queensland Parliament was prorogued on Sept. 10 until Oct. 3. The Governor, in his speech, congratulated the members upon the legislative activity displayed during the past Session, stating that a number of laws of unexampled importance had been embodied in statutes since the opening of the present Parliament, in 1874.

The South Australian Ministry has resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed, composed as follows:—Premier, Mr. William Morgan; Attorney-General, Mr. Bunde; Minister of Education, Mr. Rowland Rees; Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Mann.

An official connected with the Spanish Consulate at Tetuan has been assassinated by the Moors, and the Spanish Government has demanded reparation from Morocco.

The Dutch vessel William Barends has returned to Amsterdam from her voyage to the Arctic regions. The voyage has been very successful from a scientific point of view.

The Jersey police have arrested Stafford, the clerk who stole £15,000 worth of notes from the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England. He had hired at Cowes a yacht, in which he had been sailing about all last week.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's sailing-ship Piako, Captain Boyd, left Plymouth Sound yesterday week with emigrants for New Zealand. The ship Fernglen, Captain Frazer, sailed on Saturday with emigrants for New Zealand.

Governor Hennessey, in submitting his financial statement to the Legislative Council of Hong-Kong on Oct. 16, said that the revenue of the colony had never been so prosperous, and that the cash balances to the credit of the colony amounted to 740,000 dols.

A telegram from Paris states that the Egyptian Government has given its adhesion to the arrangement concluded between England and France respecting the future administration of Egypt.

The *Daily News* states that Sir George Bowen, who has been successively Governor of Queensland, New Zealand, and Victoria, has been appointed to the Governorship of the Mauritius, in succession to Sir Arthur Phayre.

The Royal Court of Jersey has given a decision affirming the validity of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, on the ground that Lord Lyndhurst's Act had not been registered in Jersey, and that the law, consequently, had no force there.

Mr. J. S. Lumley, C.B., her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Belgians, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath; and Mr. F. O. Adams, Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, and the Hon. H. C. Vivian, the British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Companions.

The following Consular appointments have been approved by her Majesty:—Mr. Gottfried Buhmeyer, as Consul at Bassein for the Emperor of Austria; Mr. Frank Hood, as Consul at Lagos for the King of Denmark; Mr. E. C. M. Ooms as Consul at Aden, and Mr. Felix Dolmas as Consul for Sierra Leone, for the King of the Netherlands; Mr. F. Y. de San Juan as Consul at Gibraltar, Mr. Rafael Lozano as Vice-Consul at Swansea, and Mr. B. de Angulo as Vice-Consul at Newport, for the King of Spain.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, Charles, to be Curate of Salmon Cove, Newfoundland.
 Bennett, Hugh; Rector of Pilton with Croome D'Abitot, Worcester.
 Blyth, E. H.; Vicar of Hammersmith; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Edinburgh.
 Bowles, William; Rector of Herringham, Norfolk.
 Braithwaite, A.; Rector of Persfield.
 Breton, Thomas Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Wyresdale.
 Crock, James; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Townend, Morley.
 Dillon, C. F. A.; Vicar of Enstone.
 Garton, G. J.; Rector of Brimfield.
 Hurst, John Palmer; Rector of Yelford, Oxon.
 Jebb, Dr.; Chancellor of the Choir in Hereford Cathedral.
 Lewis, Daniel; Vicar of Bettws Garmon.
 Payne, C. L.; Curate of Bonne Bay, Newfoundland.
 Perring, Charles Augustus; Vicar of Norton.
 Shaw, T. S.; Rector of Beddingfield.
 Smith, F. J. J.; Missionary at Salvage, Newfoundland.
 Turner, Charles; Rector of Bixley and Framingham Earl, Norfolk.
 Walters, William, Vicar of Pershore; Rural Dean of Pershore.
 Wilberforce, Ernest Rowland; Canon of Winchester.—*Guardian*.

The Convocation of Canterbury was prorogued on Thursday week till Nov. 4.

The Church of St. Mary, in St. James's-street, Brighton, was on Tuesday consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester.

The *Times* understands that there will be a dedicatory service of the new peal of bells at St. Paul's Cathedral on All Saints' Eve.

The secretary to the Bishopric of Liverpool Committee states that only about £50,000 has been promised towards the fund, and that it is not more than half the sum necessary.

The Bishop of Christchurch, Primate of New Zealand, left London for Marseilles on the 10th inst., en route for New Zealand, via Suez. He expects to arrive early in December, and will have been absent from his diocese seven months.

A layman in the West of England has offered £3000 to erect a church dedicated to St. Simon, at Shepherd's-bush, as a thank-offering for the preservation of the peace of Europe, provided £2000 more is raised before the end of the year.

A new church, Holy Trinity, was opened at Aldershot on Monday by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of a large congregation of various denominations. The church will accommodate 600 persons, and it cost about £6000.

A choral festival at the parish church, Leamington, on Tuesday, attracted a crowded congregation. About twelve choirs were represented, and the festival was entirely successful in a musical point of view.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., on Saturday last distributed the prizes won by the children and pupil-teachers of the Church of England schools in the diocese of Norwich, as a result of an independent examination in religious knowledge.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, laid the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Lawrence, Liverpool, on Thursday afternoon. The right hon. gentleman was accompanied by Mr. Torr, M.P., and Colonel Ireland Blackburne, M.P.

The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday at the first of three mission services in the Guildhall, conducted by the Rev. W. H. M. Aitken, who has been conducting similar services throughout the country. The Lord Mayor wore his robes of office, and was accompanied by the Archdeacon of London.

Henry Stuart Marshall, late assistant clerk to the Curates' Augmentation Fund, was finally examined at the Westminster Police Court, on Tuesday, and committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, on the charge of embezzling nearly £7000, the property of the trustees of the fund.

The Bishop of Peterborough officiated on the 10th inst. at the consecration of a new church at Northampton, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and the first of a series of churches undertaken by the Northampton Church Extension Society. The building is a substantial structure of brick and stone, capable of seating some 800 people, and was erected at a cost of £7000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on the 10th inst. inspected the School Board school in the South Lambeth-road, when, in reply to an address presented by the teachers, he drew a comparison between the educational facilities of the present day and those which existed when he was a boy; and, pointing to the fact that the education afforded in school should only be regarded as the foundation for that of after life, urged upon the children the importance of making the best use of their time.

The company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their fifty-third session on the 11th inst. at the Jerusalem Chamber, and were engaged upon the second revision of the Psalms, which they carried to the end of Psalm xlv.—The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met last Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their eighty-third session, and sat for seven hours, and carried on their second revision to the close of the second chapter of the Colossians.

The Bishop of Lincoln, presiding on Thursday at the annual Diocesan Conference at Nottingham, in the course of an address said that the acquisition of Cyprus had been censured by some as a profitless venture. He did not desire to deal with it in its political aspect; but, regarding it from a religious point of view, he looked upon it as providential. There was something full of interest in the history of Cyprus, and its annexation to us might afford a happy opening for friendly intercourse between the Church of England and the ancient Church of the East.

The site of Christ Church, in Darley-street, Bradford, being required for street improvements, the site and the church have recently been bought by the Bradford Corporation, at the price of £10,000. The church was built in 1815, and was the second in the town after the ancient parish church, erected probably 700 or 800 years before. Seventeen or eighteen churches have since been added to the number within the borough, most of them during the last twenty years. A new site has been secured for Christ Church, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the old site, and last Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of the new church was laid by Mr. F. S. Powell. The estimated cost of the building, including the site, is about £11,000.

Now that, owing to the untiring exertions of the Rev. J. Cumming Macdonald, the restoration of the fine old abbey church of Cheadle has been completed, a few remarks on the most important points may be of interest. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Bamford Hesketh, of Gwrych Castle, the Moseley Chapel has been thoroughly restored and a beautiful Munich stained-glass window has been erected. Mr. Charles Stocks has also put in two handsome windows, while the west window has been presented by Master Egerton Macdonald. The Rector has also presented to the choir a handsome window representing the origin of Christian music, in the persons of St. Gregory and St. Cecilia. These windows are all executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co.

By strenuous exertions Milland church, which has been distinguished in ecclesiastical reports as one of the worst and most inefficient in England, is about to be replaced by a hand-

some Gothic building, the foundation-stone of which was laid on Saturday last, in presence of the Bishop of Chichester and a large body of clergy. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Durnford, the wife of the vicar, and great interest was evinced in the proceedings, many hundreds being present. The land for the church has been presented by Sir John Hawkshaw; and, although the district is comparatively a poor one, the building fund now amounts to £2600, leaving about £1000 yet to be raised to defray the cost of the intended building, which is to be erected from the designs of Mr. William C. Street, the contractor being Mr. Pink, of Godalming.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

Four Diocesan Conferences were sitting on the 10th inst.

At the Lincoln Conference, which was held at Nottingham, the Bishop, in his address, said that the acquisition of Cyprus had been censured by some as a profitless venture. He did not desire to deal with it in its political aspect; but, regarding it from a religious point of view, he looked upon it as providential. There was something full of interest in the history of Cyprus, and its annexation to us might afford a happy opening for friendly intercourse between the Church of England and the ancient Church of the East.

At the Oxford Conference a long debate took place upon a motion made by the Rev. E. A. Knox declaring that the teaching of Cuddesdon College was not entitled to the confidence of members of the Church of England. Sir Robert Phillimore moved that the subject be not entertained, and this was ultimately carried by a majority of 252 to 75. Another subject discussed was that of Sunday observance, which was introduced by Mr. Walter, M.P., who moved the following resolution:—"This Conference commends to Churchmen throughout the diocese the duty of promoting a better observance of the Lord's Day in their respective parishes." Mr. Walter said that he would rather see Sabbatarianism or over-strictness than the Continental system. Mr. Wallace moved as a rider:—"That the Conference petition Parliament to close the public-houses on Sunday or shorten the hours;" and both the motion and the rider were carried.

At the Winchester Conference the spread of scepticism and the best way of dealing with it was discussed, Lord Carnarvon being among the speakers.

In the course of his charge, delivered at Pulborough, the Bishop of Chichester strongly animadverted on the practice of Ritualism, but remarked that Ritualistic congregations, even in places the most infected, were comparatively few, though, like all minorities, they were zealous, active, and self-sacrificing. He objected strongly to the throwing open the churchyards to Nonconformists, and said that the logical consequence of admitting Nonconformist services in churchyards would be to allow them in the church.

On the same day the Bishop of Norwich distributed the prizes and certificates awarded by the Diocesan Education Board. Lord Hatherley was among the speakers, and dwelt upon the increased activity of the Bishops as causing a larger appreciation of the Apostolic institution of episcopacy, and regarded the multiplication of Bishops as showing real life in the Church at home and stimulating missionary activity.

At the Ripon Diocesan Conference on the 11th inst. the principal subject under discussion was the proposed subdivision of the diocese. The conference formally approved of the subdivision and of the creation of a see of Wakefield. The Bishop of Ripon further expressed his approval of the scheme, and it was stated that some £30,000 out of the £85,000 which was necessary to found the new see had been raised. This is the first year in which a conference has been held at Ripon.

The Bishop of Peterborough began his triennial visitation in Peterborough Cathedral last Tuesday. He strongly advocated the increased utilisation of cathedrals for special services. The Bishop of Carlisle had announced his intention to bring before Parliament next Session a bill to enable cathedral bodies, if they thought proper, to amend, from time to time, their laws and statutes. He thought it desirable that Deans and Chapters should possess the power of making such amendments in their statutes as circumstances might appear to call for.

Conferences have also been held in the dioceses of Carlisle and Bath and Wells.

The examination at Westminster School for the Mure Scholarship has resulted in the election of W. A. Peek, Q.S. The play to be represented at Christmas is "Phormio."

The Cathedral of St. Mary, Tuam, was consecrated last week by the Bishop of the united diocese of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Bernard, second son of the second Earl of Bandon.

The presentation of a testimonial, consisting of a service of plate and of a sum of £2000, for the foundation of Gaskell scholarships at Owens College, Manchester, for students of the Home Missionary Board, was made to the Rev. William Gaskell, M.A., in the Townhall, Manchester, on Tuesday night, in commemoration of his jubilee as minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Cross-street. The Rev. W. Gaskell is the husband of the late Mrs. Gaskell, the novelist.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Union was opened in Liverpool on Monday night with a sermon, at Great George-street Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Principal of Airedale College. The Congregational Total Abstinence Society also met, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds.—At Tuesday's sitting the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown gave the opening address, remarking that the union should resist attempts to frame new formularies. Their Churches strenuously protested against the bastard imperialism that had substituted force for moral influence, which it had been the privilege of England to express throughout the world. The unjust Afghan war was the outcome of imperialism. It was its latest and not least dangerous development. He spoke of the splendid services Mr. Gladstone had rendered to England, which were even more conspicuous than the clear appreciation he had always manifested of England's dignity and glory. Battered armaments were steadily crushing the industries, hearts, and hopes of the people. Hierarchy, monarchy, aristocracy, and plutocracy had alike failed to reign over Europe, and democracy would come next, and one shuddered to think what it would cost the world. His hope that in England the struggle will be conducted with moderation, and will issue in progress, lay mainly in the influence which may be established over those wild fierce hearts by the preachers of the gospel. Subsequently resolutions were agreed to touching the importance of the increase of a healthy denominational sentiment in the Congregational body, and recommending a conference of representatives of non-established churches. In the afternoon a large number of the members were, by the invitation of the Mayor (Mr. A. B. Forwood), present at an "at home" at the Townhall; and in the evening a meeting was held in Great George-street Chapel.—At Wednesday's meeting deputations were received from several other religious bodies, who gave a cordial greeting to the union. The chairman, in acknowledging

the sentiments thus expressed, commented on the absence of a deputation from the Church of England. A public meeting was held in the evening, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., in the chair.

A resolution was passed at the Baptist Conference, held at Leeds, expressive of the high estimation of the delegates of the eminent services rendered by the late Mr. George Thompson to the cause of freedom to India. Reference was made more especially to the part which he took in bringing about the emancipation of the slave, not only in the colonies of Great Britain, but in the United States of America. It was also resolved that special efforts be made to raise the income of the Home Mission to £10,000 a year.

A new Wesleyan chapel at Oxford, which has been erected, at a cost of nearly £8000, from the plans of Mr. Charles B. All, architect, of London, by Messrs. Symm and Co., of Oxford, was opened yesterday week. The new chapel is situated at the north part of New Inn Hall-street. The architecture is of the decorated Gothic style of the latter part of the fourteenth century. The President of the Wesleyan Conference, the Rev. Dr. Rigg, preached to a crowded congregation, and appealed to them for funds to liquidate the balance of debt, amounting to £3000, on the sanctuary, which had been erected for the worship of their body in the city where Wesley himself was an undergraduate, a graduate, and a fellow. The amount collected at the close of the service was £185. At five o'clock there was a public tea in the City Buildings, and later the Rev. Dr. Pope, the ex-President of the Conference, preached to a very crowded congregation.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

At Lincoln, Messrs. Patchell, Hendy, Cripps, and Hodgson have been elected to scholarships of £80 per annum; Messrs. Jenkins and Vincent to scholarships of £60 per annum.

The following elections have taken place at Exeter:—To a Natural Science Scholarship, Mr. Thomas Cunningham Porter, from Bristol Grammar School; to Stapleton Scholarships, Mr. Edward S. Leverton, from Marlborough College, Mr. Isaac Richards, from the Wesleyan College, Taunton; to an Exhibition, Mr. William Dawson.

The following have been elected to scholarships and exhibitions at Jesus:—To Scholarships—J. J. Huckwell, Owen Jones, C. A. W. Gilbert, J. Carrow, S. W. G. G. Johnson, P. E. Howell, E. Roderick, W. O. Nares. To Exhibitions—F. W. Enson, P. Harold Davies, W. Jones, H. J. Bevan, D. Stanley Davies, E. J. Evans, J. E. Evans, and T. Morris.

The Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsey, Lecturer at King's College, London, has agreed to lecture at St. Mary Hall every Saturday during Term on "Public Reading and Speaking," beginning on the 19th inst.

CAMBRIDGE.

The annual election of Fellows at Trinity took place on the 10th inst. W. A. Wright, M.A., secretary of the committee for the revision of the Old Testament, and joint editor of the Cambridge Shakspeare, was elected a Fellow of the college on the ground of literary merit. The undermentioned (all scholars of the college and Bachelors of Arts) were elected to fellowships, after competitive examination:—William Edward Heathcote, bracketed eighteenth wrangler and also bracketed eighteenth classic, 1876; Francis John Henry Jenkinson, sixth classic, 1876; George Campbell Macaulay, bracketed fourth classic, 1876; John Percival Postgate, bracketed eleventh classic, 1876; John Henry Poynting, bracketed third wrangler and bracketed eighth classic, 1876; Richard Charles Rowe, third wrangler, 1877.

At Queen's, the Rev. Arthur Wright, M.A., has been elected a tutor of the college, and Mr. Ernest Temperley, M.A., has been elected a mathematical lecturer. These appointments are vacated by the Rev. G. Pirie, M.A., Fellow of the college, who has been appointed a professor in mathematics at Aberdeen University. A scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable until the holder is a Master of Arts, has been awarded to D. G. Davies, B.A., who was senior in the Semitic Languages Tripos, 1878.

At St. John's the following gentlemen have been elected Sizar:—Atmore, Bennell, Bonnett, Brill, Cory, Gaskin, Hannam, Harker, Horne, Lerigo, Mackie, Parker, Samways, Thomas, Tucker, N. N. Thompson, A. W. Ward, T. Walker, and Winter. Baker Exhibitioners—F. G. Mayor and W. P. Mayor, from Durham School. Dowman Exhibitioner—H. R. Hannan, Pocklington School. Lord Exeter's Exhibitioner—A. Robb, Stamford School. Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibitioners—N. N. Thompson, C. P. Cory, Sedburgh School. Munsteven Exhibitioner—G. M. Livett, Peterborough School. Dr. Newcome's Exhibitioner—W. A. Atmore, Grantham School. Duchess of Somerset's Exhibitioners—J. S. Clementson, J. H. Payne, Manchester School; J. A. Owen, Hereford School. Spalding and Symonds Exhibitioner—W. J. Harvey, Bury St. Edmund's School.

At King's J. P. Whitney, R. Staveley, and A. F. J. Ford have been elected to Scholarships; exhibitions for one year being awarded to the following:—J. L. Green, G. H. Powell, N. G. Lawson, R. B. Yardley, R. P. Scott, and A. R. Stokes.

At the annual meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland on the 10th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, the Duke of Leinster, Chancellor, said that, during the past year, the numbers had increased from 844 to 886. Two hundred and twenty-six of them are returned as members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland, 224 as Roman Catholics, 348 as Presbyterians, and the remaining eighty-eight are of other denominations. It was remarked that by far the largest number of students came from the Queen's College, Belfast.

The Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Endowed Schools of Ireland is now fully constituted. The following are the Commissioners:—The Earl of Rosse, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., the Solicitor-General, Mr. Andrew Searle Hart, Vice-Provost, T.C.D., Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, M.P., Mr. Wilson, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Hill Curtis, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Galway.

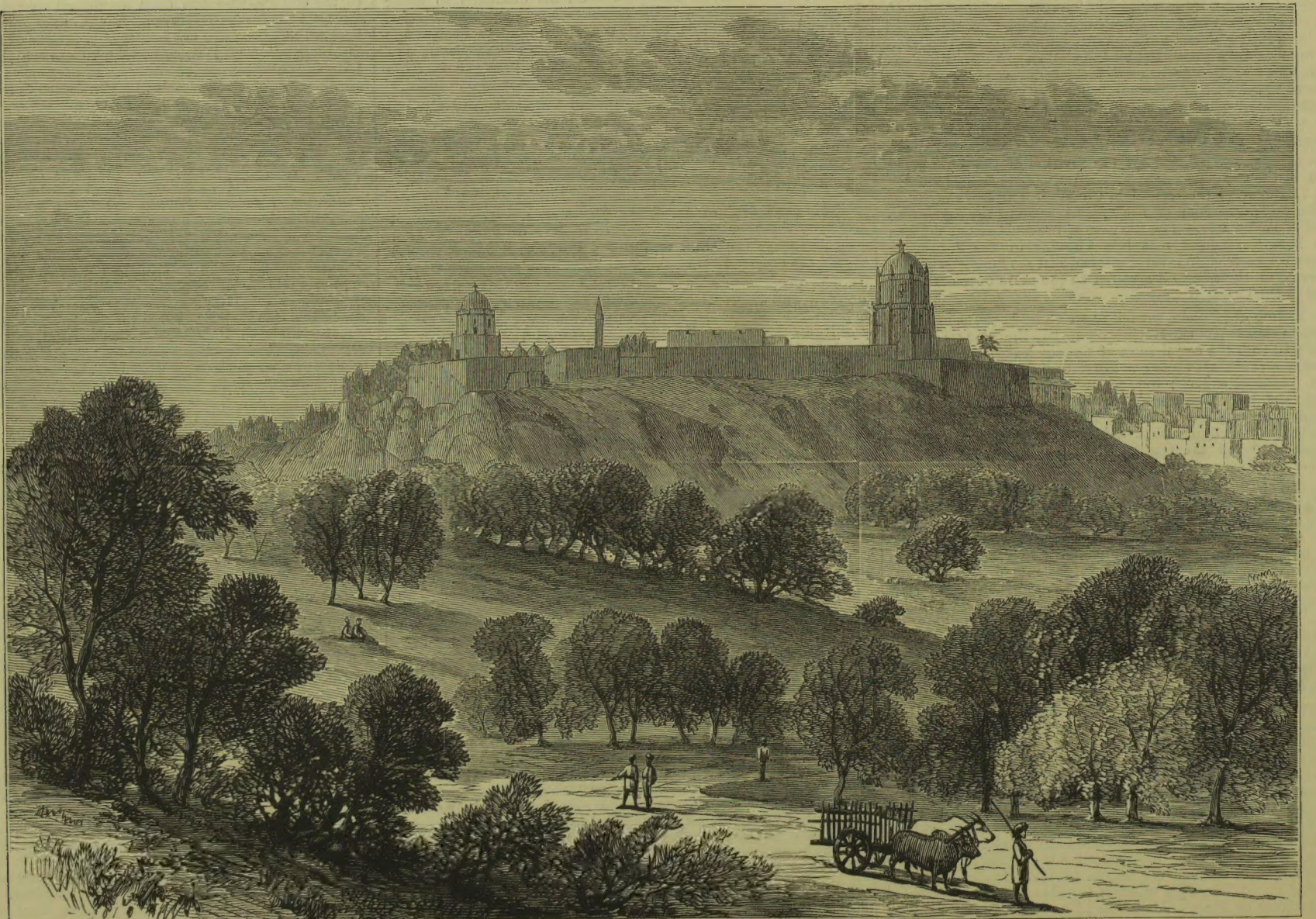
The Rev. Dr. Porter, Professor of the Queen's College, Belfast, and the Rev. Dr. Molloy, Vice-Rector of the Roman Catholic University, have been appointed Assistant-Commissioners under the Intermediate Education Act for Ireland.

The Bishop of St. David's and an influential committee have issued an appeal for a Jubilee Memorial Fund for St. David's College, Lampeter, which was founded in 1822 by Bishop Burgess for the education of candidates for holy orders. It is proposed to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the college by erecting a new chapel in place of the present inconvenient structure and by raising a fund for the assistance of poor students. The Bishop of Winchester, all the Welsh Bishops, the Earl of Powis, the Earl of Cawdon, the Hon. Mrs. Cotton, Mr. Howell Gwynn, and many others have subscribed, £1400 having been raised for the chapel and £500 towards exhibitions. A considerably larger sum is needed.

THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.



WATCH-TOWER IN THE KHYBER PASS.



FORT OF MOOLTAN, IN THE PUNJAUB.



"LES CHÂTELAINS." BY HUGUES MERLE.

FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY GOUPIL AND CO.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Sorrow as wide-spread as that felt in England for the death of the admirable Bishop Wilberforce has been expressed in France on the decease of the venerable Monseigneur Dupanloup. In the blamelessness of their lives, the amiability of their characters, and their courage and activity as members of the Church Militant there were many points in common between the French and the English prelate; but in the fiercer polemics of theological pamphleteering the late Bishop of Orleans more closely resembled "Harry of Exeter" than "Sam Oxon." There was a sonorous ring of the true Philpotts *timbre* about some of Monseigneur Dupanloup's deliverances. He was as vigorous in his dislikes as in his likings. As a Professor at the Sorbonne thirty years ago he all but raised a riot among the students of his class by an attack on the memory of Voltaire; and nearly the last of his published writings was a furious diatribe against the Voltaire centenary.

Mem.: It was Monsigneur, then the Abbé Dupanloup, *cure* of St. Roch, who was called in to administer the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church to Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Beneventum. That wicked old gentleman made, as is well known, a very edifying end of it. There was no time for the aged statesman to make anything more than a general confession to his ghostly counsellor; but, had he confessed details, the breast of the late Bishop of Orleans would have been the sole depository of the secret of who was really responsible for the murder of the Duc d'Enghien. Honoré de Balzac used to tell a terribly terse story about that tragedy. Talleyrand, then Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Consulate, was playing cards very late one night at the hotel of the Duchesse de Luynes. Suddenly he laid down his cards and asked, "How many children has the Duc de Bourbon?" "What an idle question," exclaimed the Duchess. "No one than yourself knows better that the Duc d'Enghien is the Duc de Bourbon's only child." "Then," replied Talleyrand, taking up his hand again, "*La maison de Condé est finie*." At that self-same time, nearly daybreak, the Duc d'Enghien was being shot to death in the ditch of the citadel of Vincennes.

I see by the Russian papers that "M. de Greigh," the Russian Minister of Finance, has arrived in Paris; which fact recalls to my mind a curious example of the hereditary tenacity of "the Scot" abroad. When I was at St. Petersburg two years ago, I made a collection (breathe it not in Jingo-land!) of the *cartes de visite* of the most conspicuous Russian statesmen of the day; and among them was a portrait of "M. de Greigh," then Comptroller of the Imperial Finances. Travelling subsequently down to Moscow, I made the acquaintance, in the railway-carriage, of a most agreeable Russian gentleman of middle age, who, notwithstanding his General's uniform, had about him an unmistakably British look. I was struck, moreover, by his remarkable facial resemblance to the Imperial Comptroller, and took the liberty of showing him the *carte de visite*. "That is the portrait of my brother," the General replied in fluent English—we had been talking French for the last fifty miles—but with just the *souçon* of Scottish intonation. "We were brought up at the High School of Edinburgh, and we are the grandsons of Admiral Greig, of whom, perhaps, you have heard." Who has not heard of Catherine the Second's famous Scotch Admiral? I subsequently met the Comptroller of Finances himself at dinner at St. Petersburg, and I found him attired in full naval officer's uniform; for M. de Greigh, it would seem, is an Admiral in the Russian service, as well as the Czar's Chancellor of the Exchequer. And he was even more Scottish in mien than his brother the General.

Mem.: The Irishman, I fancy, is apt to efface him nationally in the second generation, away from his own country. Marshal MacMahon is a thorough Frenchman. So was, according to history, Lally Tollendal. Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan, was a thorough Spaniard; so was Count O'Reilly. But the Scot, I take it, remains a "Scot abroad" even to the third and fourth generation.

Prince Bismarck, to judge from a passage in his great speech against the Democratic Socialists, has been reading "Lalla Rookh," that delicious poetic romance which, I am afraid, is not sufficiently studied by the existing Tennyson-Browning-Swinburne-Morris-loving generation. The German Chancellor likens Socialism to Mokanna, the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. In our youth, how we used to shudder at the fearsome couplet:—I quote from memory, and possibly am quoting it incorrectly—

He raised his veil. The maid turned slowly round,
Looked at him; shrieked; and sank upon the ground.

Mokanna, you will remember, had a Death's Head, which he was foolish enough to conceal under a veil. Well; Samuel Rogers, the poet and banker, had a death's head; at least, when he and Thomas Moore were ushered into a Parisian *salon* together, the *valet de chambre*, confusing the two names, whispered to him, and struck by the cadaverous physiognomy of Rogers, announced him as "Monsieur le Mort." But the banker-poet was wise enough not to put his head in a bag; and so the maidens never shrieked nor sank to the ground when they saw him. On the contrary, they admired his wit and his pleasantry, and thought him a very nice old gentleman.

Mem.: If you are modest and timid never give precisely your own name to the servant at the door when you go into society. I generally announce myself to the groom of the chambers as "Mr. Solomons." Nobody takes any notice of Mr. Solomons; so you slip unobserved through the brilliant throng; and when you pay your respects to the hostess she either smiles and observes that the servant has blundered in pronouncing your name; or she hasn't heard it at all; but she smiles all the same (and very sweetly), and there is an end of it. Bashful people might save themselves from very nearly all the agonies which they suffer when they fancy that "all eyes" are upon them, if they would only bear this cardinal verity in mind, that in nine hundred and nine cases out of a thousand nobody cares twopence-halfpenny about who or what they are, and are totally indifferent to their presence.

But, returning to Prince Bismarck's *ad captandum* reference to the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, I think that the tables might have been signally turned on him had some member of the opposition drawn attention to an appalling apparition occasionally witnessed in lonesome churchyards on moonlight nights. The Apparition is thought to be a Ghost; but, on close examination—after knocking the Ghost down—it will be found to consist of a white sheet stuck on a pitchfork, and surmounted by a large turnip scooped out so that the light of a farthing rushlight within may give dreadful radiance to two goggle-eyes. The whole is a contrivance of some mischievous rustic; but it may bear a very close resemblance to Prince Bismarck's "Veiled Prophet," nevertheless. In brief, it is "Bogey"—"Bogey" that used to frighten us so terribly when we were children, and that sometimes frightens us quite as much when we are grown men. There is a "Bogey," just now, whose weird, wicked

shadow is apparent to I know not how many thousand wise-aces—now looming over the blue mountains of the Bosphorus, now flickering on the craggy passes of Afghanistan. Of course, there can be no doubt about the genuineness of this particular "Bogey" (which is made in the likeness of a Bear). It would be "un-patriotic," "un-English," and all the rest of it, not to hate Bogey, not to hold him as a savage monster, not to thirst for his blood; but how is it that there was no "Bogey" on the English brain a few—a very few—years ago, when I had the privilege of sitting in the gallery of St. George's Hall, Windsor, to watch her Majesty the Queen sitting at a grand banquet with the Czar Alexander, the Grand Duchess his daughter, and the Duke of Edinburgh? How was it that nobody talked about "Bogey" when I went to the Guildhall to see the Czar welcomed in right Royal style by the Lord Mayor and Corporation? Mr. Monckton, the Town Clerk, ought to be a philosopher by this time. How many addresses of welcome and felicitation has he read, in that sonorous voice of his, to Imperial and Royal Personages who only to-morrow may become "Bogies"?

That horrible accident at the Colosseum Music-Hall, Paradise-street, reminds me that I wrote an article about the place in "Household Words" some six-and-twenty years ago. Whether it had been rebuilt since 1852 I do not know; but in my time it was one of the lowest of conceivable music-halls. There was a legend that it had once been a church or chapel; and the compartments in which the seats were placed certainly bore an uncomfortable resemblance to pews. If I am not mistaken, the Pantheon in Oxford-street, an edifice which had been twice a theatre, once a bazaar, and is now the store of a well-known firm of wine merchants, was at one time a church.

They tell me that, owing to the telegraphic announcement of the discovery by Mr. Edison, of New York, of the divisibility of the electric current and the feasibility of establishing innumerable luminous points more or less distant from the source of light, gas shares are rapidly going down in the London market. Similar financial consternation has arisen in Paris, whose quick and ingenious inhabitants are fast utilising the electric light (let me see, was it in 1841 or 1842 that I saw Trafalgar-square illuminated by the "Bude Light," a title immediately adopted by a short-lived comic periodical?) to a thoroughly practical use. M. Jablochkoff, who claims priority of invention over Mr. Edison (it is well known that nobody ever invented anything: people only find that which somebody else dropped ages ago), points out in the Paris papers that his light has been for a whole year in full and habitual use at the Grands Magasins du Louvre, the largest dry-goods store in the world; and that a saving of thirty per cent, as against the expenditure of gas, has been effected. The manager of the Châtelet theatre saves thirty-five francs a night by using the Jablochkoff light. Gas used to cost him forty-nine francs a night. Jablochkoff can be had for fourteen.

Mem.: I suppose that, when the names of the great gas companies have passed into the legendary stage, and your burners are fed by an "electric crayon," that electro-horology, on which I heard a lecture at the Polytechnic ever so many years ago, will assert itself; and that the "time of day" will be laid on by wire to all our clocks. The electric clock company ought at once to be a commercial success. Most housekeepers are generally in arrear with the gas company's collector; but you would be obliged to pay your electric-clock rate to the minute—else, "connections" being severed, you would be in the dreadful condition of possessing so many dials in your house and not knowing what o'clock it was. G. A. S.

"LES CHATELAINS."

This picture by a French artist, Hugues Merle, which is copied for our Engraving from the photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., represents such an ordinary incident of the manners of the feudal age, in Germany, France, Flanders, or Italy, as must be familiar to the imagination of all readers of historical romance. It makes us think, at once, of the kind of persons we meet with in "Anne of Geierstein," and in many another tale of fiction abounding with stately and gentle figures of highborn chivalry and its companionable ladyhood. How they used to walk, in times of peace, upon the terraces of their grand and stern old castles, and would there graciously bestow a dole of Christian charity, with a serene benediction, on the grateful peasantry waiting beside their path, like that poor widow in the picture with her baby on her lap! *Nous avons changé tout cela*, in these days of Poor Law guardians and overseers, and of a Charity Organisation Society; and Charles Lamb's "Complaint of the Decay of Beggars" is already quite out of date. But we cannot doubt that my Lord and my Lady, and every other couple in the aristocratic or wealthy classes of modern society, continue to exercise the virtue of liberal pecuniary benevolence, not in careless almsgiving to chance-comers by the roadside, but with strict examination and inquiry, and with earnest consideration of the probable effects of their bounty. "The poor will never cease out of the land;" and it will ever be the duty of the rich, and indeed of all who have wherewith, be it only a little to spare, to contribute, in some way or other, to the relief of distress.

A fête was given on Wednesday by Mr. Edmund F. Davis in his private grounds at St. Peter's, near Broadstairs, to the members of the sixteen fire brigades of East Kent, amongst whom a series of contests took place, witnessed by several thousand spectators.

At the agricultural show held on the 10th inst. in Tralee for the county of Kerry the show of horses and cattle was good, and several valuable prizes were awarded. A banquet was served in the evening in the Corn Exchange—Mr. Herbert, M.P., occupying the chair, and Sir J. Godfrey the vice-chair.

The October *Quarterly Review* has an historical essay of substantial quality on the "Rise of the Modern British Empire;" a good piece of literary and biographical criticism upon "Dryden," like those which the late John Forster used to write; a monograph on Petrarch, interesting to Italian scholars; a chapter of entertaining anecdotes on the catching of wild elephants in India; and a dissertation upon the antiquities of Cyprus. The articles of more urgent practical discussion relate to the political career of the late M. Thiers, the recent strike in the Lancashire cotton-manufacture, the "Revival of Turkey," and that important religious question of the day, "Is the Church of England Protestant?" The answer given to that question is what might be expected from an honest and faithful organ of Conservative English nationality; and it is to be hoped that the Ritualist clergy, and those who coquet with their ecclesiastical school, will be attentive to the serious warning here administered. The concluding article, devoted to an examination of the actual defects and abuses in the administration of Asiatic Turkey, and its capabilities of amendment, is well worthy of perusal at the present crisis.

MUSIC.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The experiment of a weekly performance of operas in English was inaugurated on Saturday afternoon last, under the direction of Herr Karl Meyder.

The occasion brought forward, for the first time in this country, a version of Hermann Goetz's comic opera, "*Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung*," the original text being a free adaptation, by Herr Widman, of Shakspeare's comedy, "The Taming of the Shrew," under which latter title the opera was given last week, the English version being by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. The composer was born at Königsberg in 1840, and died in 1876, just as he was entering on a career of success which would probably have led to the production of more important works than that now referred to.

The pervading tone of the music of "The Taming of the Shrew" is far too serious to be in keeping with the comic humour of the subject, which sometimes becomes even farcical. In many cases Herr Goetz's style is sombre to the point of gloom; and the general impression left on hearing the entire work is that he would have succeeded far better in tragic opera. Several traces of the influences of Gounod's music on the composer are observable, and still more of his admiration of Wagner. The frequency of prolonged heavy declamation is felt as peculiarly wearisome in an opera that ought to be bright and sparkling throughout—the fierceness of Petruchio being assumed, and the contumacy of Katherine comic rather than affecting. That the music is ingeniously written, and includes much elaborate and skilful instrumentation, must be admitted by all; but it cannot be denied that its general heaviness suggests a larger amount of retrenchment than was exercised on Saturday, when the four acts of the opera occupied nearly as many hours in performance.

The characters retained from the comedy are Katherine, Bianca, Baptista, Petruchio, Lucentio, Hortensio, Grumio, a Tailor, and one or two other subordinate personages. The overture is spirited in style, but somewhat fragmentary in construction. The first act contains a pleasing although simple serenade, "Haste, ye tones," for Lucentio, followed by some clever concerted music, including some good choral climaxes, an effective love duet, "Fair Bianca," for this character and Lucentio, and a well-written duet, "Truly, great congratulations," for Hortensio and Lucentio. The second opens with a song for Katherine, "I'll give myself to no one," in which a good opportunity is made but little of by the composer. It was very well sung by Mdle. A. Zuliani. The following concerted music has little interest or merit, except in the clever details of the orchestral accompaniments; the subsequent scene of the interview of Petruchio and Katherine, however, being one of the best portions of the opera. It contains several effective passages, especially that for Katherine, "He makes me fear." Even in this movement, however, the composer's serious tendency is occasionally disadvantageously apparent. The quintet "All is well," which ends the second act, is much brighter in style, and forms an agreeable close. The third act is, perhaps, the best in its general treatment. The opening quartet, "As it seems, all vainly are we waiting," includes a melodious solo for Baptista, "You are welcome," which, like the other music of the part, was very effectively rendered by Mr. G. Roland. The lesson-scene for Bianca, Lucentio, and Hortensio contains some ingenious treatment. The passage at the Latin quotation "*Arma virumque cano*," which Lucentio translates into an avowal of his love for Bianca, and its repetition by the latter, is characteristic, and produced much effect, well delivered as it was by Mr. F. Gaynar and Madame Rolt; and Hortensio's explanation of the gamut, each musical phrase commencing with the note indicated, and the first word of each sentence beginning with the corresponding letter, is cleverly contrived. A trio for the characters last named—melodious but rather trite—is followed by a spirited quartet, announcing the arrival of Petruchio—perhaps the most cheerful piece in the opera. Petruchio's entry gives occasion for some music in which he repeats characteristic phrases that have before been used to mark his individuality, and some concerted writing, including some good choral effects, bring the act to a close, and leave the best impression yet obtained. The fourth act is short, and forms a musical anti-climax, being forced and strained, and offering a special instance of the composer's non-appreciation of the comic humour of the subject. The scene between Katherine and Petruchio, at table, is treated very heavily, the only effective point being an expressive adagio, "My strength is spent," for Katherine. The quartet, "Still, I say the cap is charming"—in which the interview with the tailor occurs—is utterly wanting in the "vis comica." Far better is the following duet, "Come, Kate, my dearest," in which the husband confesses that his bearing has been assumed, and the wife reciprocates his love. The closing septet and chorus have little of the character of a finale to a comic opera.

We have only incidentally referred to the representatives of the principal characters, and fresh recognition of their merits is due. All exerted themselves to the utmost, and gave evidence of careful preparation. Mdle. Zuliani as Katherine, Madame Rolt as Bianca, Mr. Walter Bolton as Petruchio, Mr. G. Roland as Baptista, Mr. F. Gaynar as Lucentio, and Mr. C. Howard as Grumio, sang and acted with effect; and the subordinate parts were adequately filled. The Drury Lane orchestra had been greatly increased for the occasion, and was highly efficient; an excellent chorus (of about seventy voices) having been an important auxiliary. The performance was ably conducted by Herr Karl Meyder.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts, under M. Rivière's direction, are pursuing a successful career. The celebrated Hungarian violinist, M. Remenyi, who was prevented by illness from playing on the opening night, has since appeared, and contributed some brilliant solos. This week he was succeeded by M. Vivien, an eminent Belgian violinist, whose performances have proved highly successful.

Dr. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, presided last Saturday at the opening soirée of a series of music classes to be held during the winter by the Tonic Sol-Fa College.

A morning concert was given on Wednesday evening in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house by the pupils of the National Training School for Music, under the auspices of the Court of Common Council.

We gave last week full details of the arrangements for the Norwich Triennial Festival, which took place, for the nineteenth occasion, this week. As already said, the programmes were almost entirely devoid of novelty, and slight comment is therefore required. The opening performance on Tuesday evening consisted of Handel's "Acis and Galatea," and the first part ("Spring") of Haydn's "Seasons." The solos in the first-named work were sung by Misses Anna Williams and Catherine Penna, Mr. W. Shakspeare, Mr. H. J. Minns, and Mr. Santley; the solo vocalists in the selection from "The Seasons" having been Miss Williams, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. Hilton. On Wednesday morning Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, "Joseph," was given, the principal soloists having

been Mesdames Albani, Trebelli, Antoinette Sterling, Miss A. Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. The oratorio was followed by Mozart's First Mass (in C), the solos by Miss A. Williams, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. Hilton. On Wednesday evening a miscellaneous vocal and instrumental concert was given. For Thursday morning "Elijah" was announced, the evening being appropriated to another miscellaneous concert; and the festival was to close yesterday (Friday) morning with "The Messiah."

As we have already announced, Mr. Mapleson will reopen Her Majesty's Theatre this (Saturday) evening for a series of Italian opera performances, beginning with Beethoven's "Fidelio," in which Madame Pappenheim will reappear as Leonora, M. Candidus making his first appearance here as Florestano. The cast in other respects is as often before.

On Thursday next Mr. W. Carter begins his new season of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hotel with Haydn's "Creation."

The twenty-first season of the Monday Popular Concerts will begin on Nov. 4, and the first of the afternoon performances associated therewith is announced for the following Saturday.

The fifth series of concerts given by the Edinburgh Choral Union will begin on Nov. 18 with a performance of "Elijah," which is to be followed by "Israel in Egypt" on Dec. 18, and "The Messiah" on Jan. 4, all conducted by Mr. Adam Hamilton. The orchestral concerts, directed by Herr Tausch, will take place on Nov. 18 and 25, and Dec. 2, 9, 16, and 23. The programmes of these will include many classical symphonies, overtures, and other instrumental pieces, in addition to which Brahms's new symphony, in D major, and a new overture, composed for the occasion by Herr Tausch, will be given. Among the solo vocalists will be Madame Nouver, Misses Robertson, F. Robertson, E. De Fonblanque, and Mr. Harries, Mrs. Davison, Mr. B. M'Guckin, Mr. H. Guy, Mr. J. H. Pearson, Mr. Wadmore, and Herr Behrens. The orchestra will be on an extensive scale, and will include many members of our opera and Philharmonic bands. Mrs. Beesley and Herr Tausch will be the solo pianists, and Mr. H. Hartley will officiate as organist and accompanist. The scheme promises to maintain the high reputation which Edinburgh has for some years maintained as a centre of sound musical taste.

The sixth annual festival of the London Church Choir Association will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral next Thursday.

The forty-seventh season of the Sacred Harmonic Society will begin at Exeter Hall on Friday, Nov. 22, when Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be performed. Among the other works to be given during the season are Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," Handel's "Samson," Mozart's "Requiem" and "Twelfth Mass," Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Spohr's "Last Judgment," Costa's "Eli," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and Handel's "Israel in Egypt." Sir Michael Costa will be the conductor.

MASKELYNE AND COOKE'S AUTOMATA.

The wonderful exhibition at the "Home of Mystery" in the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, where Mr. John Nevil Maskelyne and Mr. John Algernon Cooke present their series of contrived illusions to nightly crowds of interested spectators, has been a popular London entertainment these five or six years past. It will not soon be forgotten that Mr. Maskelyne, who is a zealous opponent, on moral and social grounds, of the hypocritical professors to morbid supernatural agency, the "mediums," "clairvoyants," and necromancers of different pretensions, contributed to their practical defeat, in several instances, by proving that he knew how to produce the same appearances without the aid of "the Spirits." This was a public benefit, added to the continual supply of harmless amusement, not without stimulating a desire for scientific knowledge, through the honest performance of what are ironically styled "Modern Miracles" at the Egyptian Hall. We give an illustration of four ingenious mechanical figures, apparently self-acting or automatic, which have been admired by thousands of curious and wondering visitors, and the secret of whose motions, evidently guided by intelligence and consistent purpose, no one has been able to guess. These are Psycho, the Hindoo whist-player, card-player in general, and arithmetician; Zoe, a pretty little lady in Greek costume, who writes and draws portraits; Fanfare, the cornet-player, and another musician, named Labial, who performs on the euphonium, these sometimes playing in company with their human masters, executing duets or trios. The figures are too small for even a little boy or girl to be concealed inside them, and they are placed on glass pedestals, which might be supposed to preclude any communication with them by wires, cords, or tubes. That there is some kind of hidden clock-work, we can hardly doubt; but the marvellous control of the various movements by an intelligent mind, somehow or other directing the machinery, is really worth consideration. All we can say about it is that Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke are very clever men, and fully deserve the patronage they have so fairly won.

Baron Abraham Oppenheim, the chief of the great banking firm of that name, died at Cologne last Saturday night, at the age of seventy-four. Together with his brother, he has conducted the affairs of the house for the last fifty years. It was owing to his urgent intervention that the Prussian Government decreed in 1847 the emancipation of the Jews.

A beginning has been made in the erection of the new Glasgow University Hall, the gift of the Marquis of Bute. The want of a common hall has been much felt by the University authorities, and when finished the hall will be a splendid addition to the college buildings, of which it formed a part in the original design.

More injurious dyes are complained of. Mr. Charles Ekin, of Bath, writes that this year a special green and bronze are fashionable, the former chiefly for gloves and the latter for artificial flowers; and that he has had several cases brought under his notice where the patient had suffered for weeks from a troublesome eruption. In one case the gloves were suspected and tested for arsenic, with, of course, negative results, and the eruption, which necessitated several weeks of medical attendance, continued until the gloves were worn out.

The system of lectures recently established under the auspices of King's College, London, for the higher education of women has assumed a permanent character. The classes are to be conducted in the same neighbourhood where they were commenced—at 5, Observatory-avenue, Kensington. During the first two terms, when the system was regarded as tentative, the entries ranged from 500 to 600. A regular examination was held at Midsummer, with very satisfactory results; a class-list was issued and certificates granted. The committee have now ventured on a larger scheme, in which all the chief elements of a liberal education are represented. Canon Barry, Principal of King's College, gave the opening address on Monday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Thanks to the Champion Stakes, which was established last year, and the Grand Challenge Stakes, an entirely new race, the interest in the Newmarket Second October Meeting was fully maintained to the end of the week. On Thursday a Maiden Plate for two-year-olds fell to the Duke of Beaufort, by the aid of an unnamed colt by Knight of Kars from Cytherea, who completely overpowered Archer, and won, running away. Indeed, he made such a frightful exhibition of his eight opponents, that, from £500, at which price he was entered to be sold, he was run up to 1150 gs. before Mr. Peck could obtain possession of him. Though there was no Springfield among the seven competitors for the Champion Stakes this year, we must not expect to see such a horse as Mr. Houldsworth's wonder twice in a decade, and quality could scarcely have been better represented. There were the St. Leger winners of 1876-7-8—Petrarch, Silvio, and Jannette—the winners of the Prince of Wales's Stakes in the same years—Petrarch, Glen Arthur, and Glen-garry—Verneuil, the hero of the unprecedented triple event at Ascot, and Kaleidoscope, one of the best handicap horses in training. In fact, for a field of similarly high class we must go back to the Ascot Cup of 1867, in which three Oaks winners—Regalia, Tormentor, and Hippia—took part, to say nothing of such celebrities as Lecturer and Rama. Lord Falmouth made no declaration with respect to his pair; and Archer wore the first colours on Jannette, and as soon as the flag fell Osborne took Silvio to the front and made the running at a rattling pace. Jannette lay off with Petrarch, and only began to close on the leaders at the T.Y.C. post, soon after passing which Verneuil was done with, and Jannette, very tenderly ridden, defeated her stable companion cleverly, though only by a neck. Within a couple of hours the mare appeared again and galloped the T.M.M. against Clémentine, to whom she gave 7 lb. and such an easy beating that the French filly's chance for the Cambridgeshire appears hopeless.

Lord Falmouth began with another of his favourite first and second on the Friday, as Leap Year and Charibert occupied those positions in the Pendergast Stakes, and once more "the mare was the better horse." Leap Year is evidently an improving filly, and ought to prove a rare second string to Wheel of Fortune next season. The third meeting of Hampton and Verneuil created the greatest interest, as each had defeated the other once this season; and they could not have played out the rubber better than over the last two miles of the Cesarewitch course. Winchelsea took care that there was a strong pace for fully a mile and a half, when he was passed by the cracks; and, though Verneuil led until close home, it was evidently only on sufferance, as Hampton then came away, and won in a canter by a couple of lengths. Trappist, Lollypop, Placida, and Peace were capital representatives of speed in the First Great Challenge Stakes, and, naturally enough, odds were laid upon the first named, who has been reserved for this event. He was rather fractious as he went down to the post, and, not getting away so well as Lollypop, he never seemed to care to really do his best. Peace swerved about a good deal at the finish, and seriously interfered with Placida, who pulled up so full of running that, but for this misfortune, she might have defeated the Duke of Hamilton's horse; and, as she was conceding him a year and 4 lb., exclusive of sex allowance, it should not be forgotten that she is engaged in the first race of next Tuesday, with 8 st. 9 lb. to carry. The Newmarket Derby was virtually a match between Thurio and Inval, and, though the Grand Prix winner had a 7 lb. penalty, he just managed to beat the Frenchman by a head.

The present week is an "off" one in every sense of the word. The meetings at Croydon and Newcastle need no comment, while, at the time of writing, that held at Sandown Park is not ripe for discussion.

On Tuesday last Messrs. Tattersall disposed of the Glasgow stud, which was left by the nobleman of that name to the late Mr. George Payne and General Peel. Within the last three or four years such animals as Sefton and Peter have been bred at these paddocks, and hence, in spite of the present great depression in the value of blood stock, the twenty-eight brood mares realised the sum of 12,330 gs. Lady Masham, the dam of Peter, headed the list, Mr. Crawford giving 1700 gs. for her; and the same gentleman obtained the dam of Sefton for 1550 gs., and Flurry at the same price. Mr. Chaplin was also an extensive purchaser. Thirteen foals made 2380 gs.; but the sires did not sell at all well, and 520 gs. was all that could be obtained for that sterling good horse Musket.

The American billiard tournament at the Westminster Aquarium resulted in the victory of G. Hunt (60 points start), who won all his seven games. He played a steady and careful, but by no means brilliant, game throughout. Naturally enough, the best form was shown by Joseph Bennett (scratch), and his break of 96 was about as great a performance as has ever been accomplished upon a billiard-table; he also made breaks of 78 and 64. D. Richards (35) played very well during the latter half of the tournament, and made the third-best break, one of 65; and R. Wilson (80), who won six games out of seven, played a thoroughly sound game. G. Collins (25) succeeded in making ten consecutive spot-strokes, a number that has never been exceeded in public on a champion table; but the very small pockets seemed to put him all abroad at times, and he not unfrequently played the wrong game. The attendances during the seven days was very fair, and often included a few ladies.

There were four competitors for the Long-Distance Challenge Cup of the Thames Hare and Hounds Club on Saturday last. The course is the well-known eight-mile one at Roehampton, and the holder, C. H. Mason, resigned. Benson was favourite; but was well beaten nearly two miles from the finish, and, eventually, Stevenson defeated Fuller by forty seconds, his time being 48 min. 20 sec.

Mr. John Brinton has presented the Mayor and Corporation of Kidderminster with a cabmen's shelter.

An illustration of H.M.S. Hecla, the fine ship recently purchased by the Admiralty and fitted up as a torpedo and general transport ship, was given in our last week's paper. It was stated by us that this vessel had originally been built for the merchant service, in which she was known under the name of the British Empire. No reader could suppose that the credit of constructing this vessel was claimed for a Government dockyard. We much regret that, by a defect in the information then supplied to us, the name of the builders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, was omitted in our description of the Hecla. The performances of that eminent ship-building firm have repeatedly been noticed in this Journal with the applause they fully deserve. We are heartily glad that Irish shipbuilders, as well as those of the Tyne and the Clyde, should get their due share of whatever Admiralty patronage is bestowed on private firms; and we are now reminded of the fact that Messrs. Harland and Wolff were the builders of a gun-boat for her Majesty's Government some years ago, which gave entire satisfaction to the official authorities.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The tenth national exhibition of cats has been held at the Crystal Palace this week.

A cabmen's shelter, being the twentieth erected in the metropolis by the Cabmen's Shelter Fund, has been opened at Paddington Station.

Messrs. Burt and Bevan, the Sheriffs of London, intend to give their inaugural banquet on Friday, Nov. 1. The entertainment will, by permission, be given at the Grocers' Hall.

A bicycle-rider who had knocked down and seriously injured a lady was on Tuesday fined forty shillings by the Wandsworth police magistrate, and ordered to pay £10 compensation, with an alternative of a month's imprisonment.

Mr. Arthur Sketchley has consented to give his entertainment, "Mrs. Brown at the Play," at Mr. and Mrs. German Redd's entertainment during the enforced temporary absence of Mr. Corney Grain, who has been ordered complete rest.

The show of fruit and flowers held on Tuesday at South Kensington, in connection with the meetings of the fruit and floral committees of the Royal Horticultural Society, produced a small but fine display of those riches of the botanical world which come to perfection late in the year. There were hardy ornamental shrubs, orchids, apples, pears, and potatoes, and a remarkable collection of grapes.

Some friends of the Rev. B. Waugh, formerly a member of the London School Board for the Greenwich division, have presented him with a cheque for 500 guineas, "as a mark of their appreciation of his work for neglected children, especially as a member of the first and second School Boards for London, and as an expression of their sympathy with him in his present enforced retirement from public life."

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in October was 76,893, of whom 39,641 were in workhouses and 37,252 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 184, 866, and 3818 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 976, of whom 603 were men, 277 women, and 96 children under sixteen.

Three persons were summoned at Brentford last Saturday for taking roach under the proper size. It was stated that the Thames Conservancy has issued an order that no roach measuring less than 8 in. from eye to tail should be allowed to be taken by anglers, and handbills had been circulated to that effect; but the defendants were found to have taken six or seven dozen about half that size. The defendants, who said they were ignorant of the rules, and stated that they intended to use the roach for jack-fishing, were fined—the punt-owner, £1, and the other two 5s. each, the magistrate remarking that the public ought to support the Conservancy in their action.

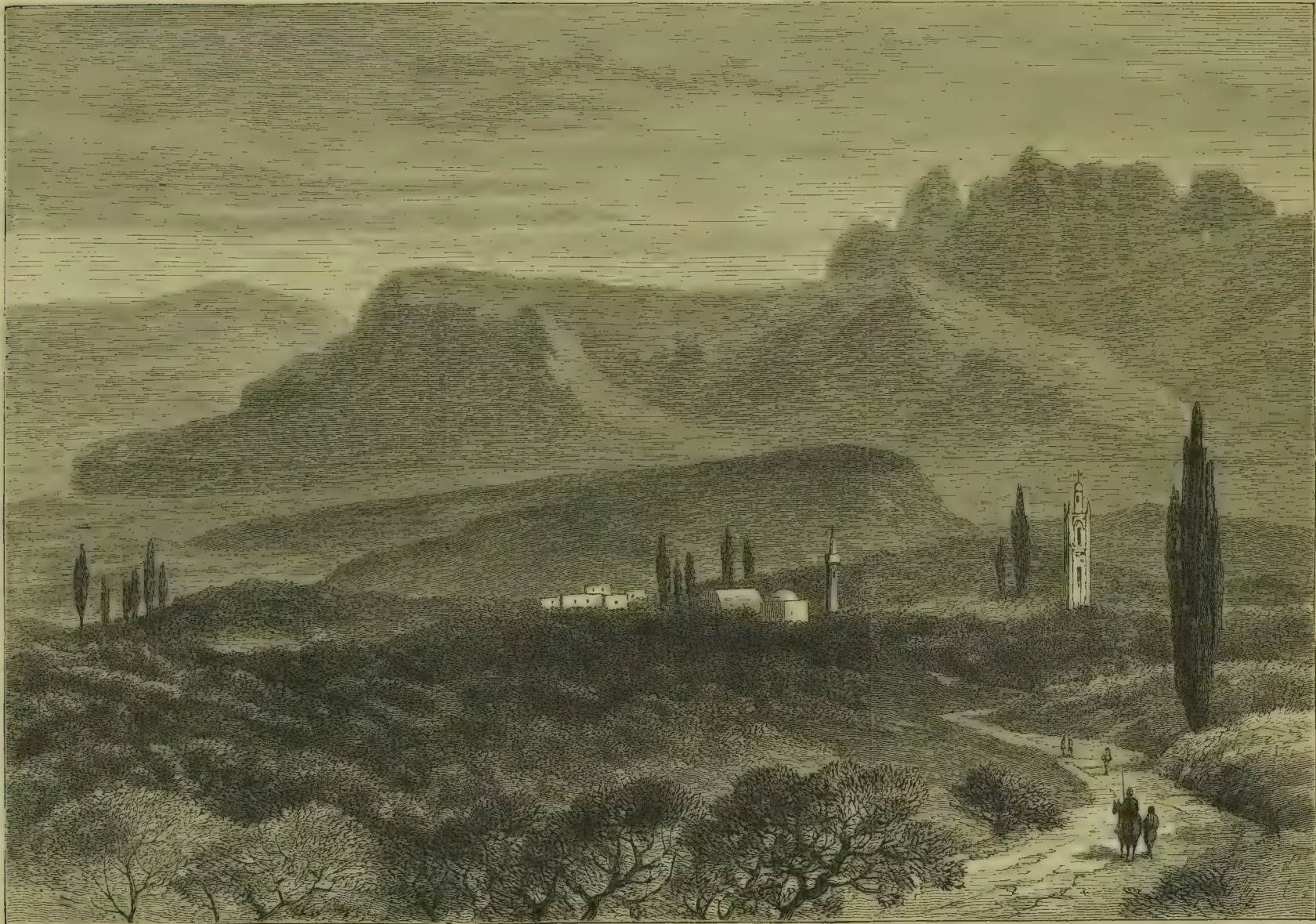
There were 2358 births and 1418 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 13 from measles, 33 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 52 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever, and 37 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased from 153 to 247 in the five preceding weeks, further rose to 286 last week, and exceeded the corrected average by 59. In Greater London 2887 births and 1652 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 56.9 deg., or 5 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 31.3 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 77.3 hours.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Daniel Grant opened the Station Arms coffee tavern, situate at 387, Euston-road, near the Portland-road station, being the eleventh institution of its kind built by this company. The company has now eight coffee taverns open; and houses have been secured in Commercial-road East and in High-street, Stoke Newington, where business will shortly be commenced. The Euston-road establishment is situated at the corner of the street, and has been plainly but substantially furnished with comfortable wooden seats, and the conventional narrow tables with marble tops. On the counter are the supplies of cocoa, tea, and coffee. In huge urns, while the rest is covered with plates of bread and butter and cake. Bills on the wall announce that workmen may bring their own dinners and have them cooked on the premises. No intoxicating drinks are sold or allowed to be consumed on the premises. On the doors being opened to the public the shop was at once filled with working men and others, who seemed to take considerable interest in the proceedings. After a few words from Mr. Pope, the chairman of the company, Mr. Grant gave a short opening address, in which he wished the tavern every success. Mr. Barnard, the hon. secretary, announced that if the establishment was well supported by those for whom it was intended, smoking, reading, chess, and billiard rooms would be added.

On Monday night the successful show, in the Agricultural Hall, by the British Dairy-Farmers' Association was brought to a close. The attendance was greater than on any preceding day, and the numbers during the period of this interesting display were equal to those registered at the last Islington Horse Show. Many leading agriculturists and landowners were among the visitors. This year's show has been the third of the annual series, and its management, under a good working committee, with Mr. John Raffety as principal director of the arrangements, and Mr. Robert Dale as secretary, has been such as to receive general approbation. The prizes distributed, in plate, medals, and cheques, amounted to the aggregate value of about £1600. Mr. Wodehouse, as exhibitor in the pure bred shorthorn class of cows, took first prize, Mr. Tisdall being second. In this class her Majesty's fine cow of the Fawsley tribe took commendation only, in the face of so formidable a competition as was brought to bear upon it. Lord Chesham met the same fate in the excellent A derby class; but the Queen and his Lordship were more fortunate in the principal class for butter, taking severally first and second prizes. In the class of cured butter Messrs. Salter and Stokes, of Colyton, Devon, were recipients of the first prize. From a paper which was read by Mr. Finlay Dunn, it appears that there are about 2,250,000 cows in the United Kingdom, and that about 3,000,000 gallons of milk are yielded daily for human food. As about two thirds of this quantity are used for butter and cheese, the daily consumption of fresh milk does not exceed a fifth of a pint per head. On the whole, it would seem that our dairies are deplorably inadequate; for last year we had to import £3,732,405 worth of butter from France alone. Combined with the show was one of poultry, and the fancy price of £100 which was set upon a carrier-pigeon by its owner was, to his chagrin, actually tendered and paid.

Herr Rösler, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Rostock, has accepted the post of councillor in the Japanese Foreign Office, at an annual salary of £1850 for the next six years. The payment of the salary is guaranteed by the German Government, which engaged him for the post.

SKETCHES IN CYPRUS, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



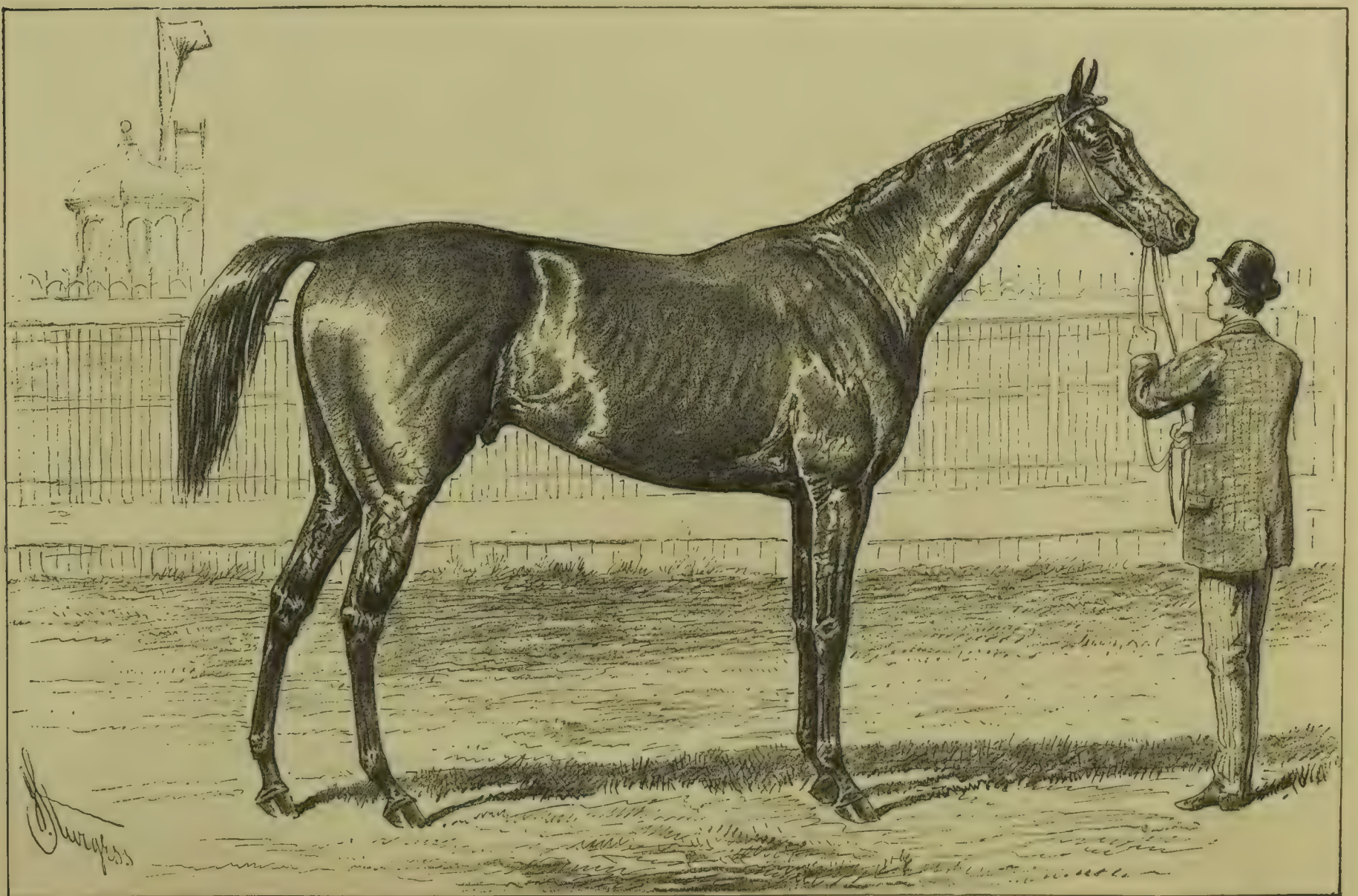
CYTHRÆA, WITH MOUNT PENTEDACTYLON.



THE BRITISH KAIMAKAM HEARING AN ASSAULT CASE AT HEPTA-KHUMI.



MASKELYNE AND COOKE'S AUTOMATA AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.



JESTER, THE WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH.

The Extra Supplement.

“THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.”

The Engraving presented this week for our Extra Supplement will be recognised as one of those fine works of Turner's which have long commanded the admiration of all lovers of art. It is scarcely a fortnight since there was an alarming rumour, prevalent during a few hours at Plymouth, of the disappearance of the light on the Eddystone Rock, which should be visible, under ordinary conditions of weather, from Plymouth Hoe. That rumour was happily dispelled in the course of the same night; but it has lately been made known, from a careful official examination, that the rock upon which the tower is built actually betrays symptoms of being undermined by the force of the waves, and the Trinity House Corporation have already begun the construction of a new lighthouse upon one of the neighbouring group of rocks, which are twenty-three in number, to supersede the admirable structure of dove-tailed stone masonry, erected by Smeaton a hundred and twenty years ago. The Eddystone Rocks are situated fourteen miles south-west of Plymouth Sound, and in a line with the Lizard Head, on the Cornish coast, and Start Point, on the southernmost shore of Devon. At high water the rocks are barely visible; at low tide several broken ridges of gneiss appear above the sea, the waves making a terrible riot over them when the south-west wind is blowing up the British Channel. The first lighthouse, a fantastic edifice resembling a Chinese pagoda, was constructed in the reign of William III., by an amateur, Mr. Henry Winstanley, an Essex country squire, but was swept away by the first November storm, when poor Mr. Winstanley, with several of his workmen and servants, were in the lighthouse, and perished with it; their bodies were never found. The next architect on those sea-beat rocks was John Ruydard, a mercer of Ludgate-hill, who in 1709 completed a very compactly-framed structure of oaken timber and granite, laid in alternate courses, and welded together with iron cramps and bolts, rising to the height of 69 ft. upon a base of 23 ft. square, and containing four rooms, one above the other, with an octagonal lantern. This was destroyed by fire in 1755, and one of the keepers was killed by the molten lead of the roof, some of which poured into his open mouth as he lay prostrate, and entered his throat and stomach. The third and present Eddystone Lighthouse was built, from August, 1756, to October, 1759, by John Smeaton, of Hull, one of the most eminent of English engineers, whose life has been written by Dr. Smiles, along with those of other great conquerors in works of mechanical science and public utility. His idea was to compose the lower courses of building of very large slabs of stone, cut so as to dovetail into each other and into the cut surface of the rock, forming a compact mass in the shape of a circular disk, all the pieces being secured by oaken wedges and by cement, with central plugs of hard marble, driven through a hole bored in the middle of each course, pinning the course together. There are twenty-four such courses in the solid part of the building, which stands 35 ft. 4 in. above its base and 27 ft. above the top of the natural rock. Its innermost course, being set in a deep cavity of the rock, consists of but four laid stones, one of them weighing 2½ tons; the second course is of thirteen stones, the third of twenty-five, and the fourth of thirty-three. The ordinary wash of the tide reaches the sixth course. Above the solid portion, which is really a pillar of jointed stones, rises the tower of three floors, containing a store-room, without windows, an upper store-room, a kitchen, a bed-room, and the top lantern, altogether 70 ft. in height; the rooms, which are circular, being 12 ft. 4 in. of diameter, with walls more than 2 ft. thick. This is the Eddystone Lighthouse, which is, so far as concerns the artificial building, quite as strong as a good as it was in the first year of King George III., and would probably outlast Plymouth Breakwater, if the rock beneath Smeaton's structure did not begin to give way. It is understood, however, that the new Eddystone Lighthouse, now to be erected, will more than equal its predecessor. "It is established," we are told, "upon a firmer and, in many respects, a much more durable rock; it will be less exposed to the terrible action of the sea; it will be nearly double the height—that is, a hundred and thirty as against the seventy-two feet of the present tower; and it is being constructed on a principle of dovetailing which will ensure it against all the worst fury of the waves, even should they exceed the enormous power lately registered at the Skerryvore Rock, which equalled a pressure of three tons to the square foot."

A young man named Hicks was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the Berkshire Quarter Sessions on Tuesday for stealing several articles of clothing and some gold studs from Windsor Castle during the absence of the Court. When arrested, the prisoner had in his possession keys one of which opened thirteen locks in the castle.

Tuesday's Gazette formally announces the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada; of General Warre as a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; of Mr. John Carr, jun., as Chief Magistrate for her Majesty's settlement in the Gambia; and of Sir W. T. Knollys as Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall.

THE WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH.

The result of the race at Newmarket, on Tuesday week, for the Cesarewitch Stakes, was duly reported in our chronicle of National Sports. We now give an Illustration, which shows the winning horse, Jester, a five-year-old, whose sire was Merry-maker, but whose dam's pedigree is unknown. He is owned by Mr. R. C. Naylor, but formerly belonged to Lord Lonsdale, and once to the Duke of St. Albans, when, as a three-year-old, he showed good form at Ascot, though he failed, more recently, to win the Ascot Cup or Stakes for his present owner. His weight to carry for the Cesarewitch was 6 st. 10 lb., but for the Cambridgeshire it was by that success raised 14 lb. more, according to the handicap rule upon such occasions.

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FRESH MEAT FROM CENTRAL
EUROPE.—LONDON MEAT IMPORTATION AND STORAGE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, £200,000, in 10,000 Shares of £20 each, and 100 Founders' Shares of £1 each. APPLICATIONS are invited for 32,151 SHARES, forming the balance of the First Issue of 250,000 Shares, and the Second Issue of 250,000 Shares, payable as follows:—£1 on application; £10 on allotment; £20 on Jan. 1, 1879; and £20 on March 1, 1879. In inviting subscriptions for these shares, the Directors would point out to investors that this undertaking presents itself to their notice under exceptionally favourable circumstances, inasmuch as—
1. All the preliminary arrangements of the Company are completed, and actual permanent operations commenced.
2. The Sheep and Cattle imported have given the greatest satisfaction at the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford, at the Metropolitan Meat Market, Smithfield, and at the Central Market Hall in the City of London.
3. The Company can at once obtain from 5,000 to 10,000 Sheep and a large quantity of Cattle for delivery during the current season at very low prices.
4. Definite arrangements have been made for slaughter-houses, refrigerators, cars, and through traffic, which will enable the Meat to be brought and raised in this market at 20d. per cwt. in 1879.
5. The best evidence of the soundness of the Company's position will be found in the annexed CERTIFICATES of the WHOLESALE SALESMEN, in whose hands the Consignments received were placed for disposal.

Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford, Oct. 4, 1878.
To the London Meat Importation and Storage Company
Gentlemen.—We have much pleasure in reporting that the 125 sheep imported by you, ex Mow, arrived in very good condition, and were much better in character and quality than the sheep sold in the market at the same time. The quality of the meat is of the highest, and the carcasses are of a similar description will command good current rates at all times.
A. OPPENHEIMER and VAN GELDER.
BOAS BROTHERS.
11, A. ROSELAAR.

Metropolitan Meat Market, Oct. 12, 1878.
We hereby certify that the 438 sheep received by the London Meat Importation and Storage Company (Limited), ex Roll Call, from Antwerp, proved good useful mutton, such as would at all times make a fair sale in our market.
R. PARSONS, 111, 112, Metropolitan Meat Market.
G. and W. COOKE, 135, Metropolitan Meat Market.
W. COOKE and SON, 127, Metropolitan Meat Market.
A. W. TAITER, 107, Metropolitan Meat Market.
J. JON BROTHERS, 108, Metropolitan Meat Market.
JOSHUA BURKETT, 116, Metropolitan Meat Market.

Central Market Hall, 84, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.
We hereby certify that the meat imported by the above Company, and detailed by us to the public, has given universal satisfaction.

BUCKINGHAM BROTHERS,
Sole Retail Agents for the Company.
Notice.—The Company's Refrigerated Steamer Roll Call arrived on Thursday at the Cold Storage Wharf, with a cargo of 800 Sheep in carcasses.
Forms of Application for Shares may be had of the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Troughton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.; Messrs. Lacy, Son, and Hartland, Smithfield, E.C.; of the Solicitors, Messrs. Vennings, Roberts, and Vennings, 4, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, E.C.; or at the Office, Central Market Hall, 84, Upper Thames-street, London.

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FATAL PANIC AND CRUSH AT THE COLOSSEUM MUSIC-HALL, LIVERPOOL.

FATAL PANIC IN A MUSIC-HALL.

A terrible disaster, causing the loss of nearly forty lives, happened yesterday week at Liverpool. It was a sudden panic and crush in a crowded public hall, the Colosseum in Paradise-street, which is nightly thronged with a company of a low class, chiefly youths and girls, listening to a vulgar sort of musical performance, while eating and drinking or smoking, as in some of the London music-halls. The hall was full, as usual on a Friday evening; the number is estimated at 4000 persons. About twenty minutes past eight, as Fred Coyne, one of the vocalists, was on the stage singing a comic song, a fight took place in the corner of the pit under the gallery. The disturbance increased, and those who were taking part in it could not be seen from every part of the house. Some one raised the cry of "Fire!" A great stampede ensued, a rush was made to the doors, and in a few minutes a large number of people were crushed under foot, being unable to escape from the building, the doors of which seem at first to have been closed. There are no less than six available exits, but the audience rushed to one leading into Paradise-street. As the free passage of the people there was interfered with by an upright in the centre of the doorway, there was a complete block. Hundreds rushed down from the gallery; others slid down the pillars on the heads of those in the pit. The police, seeing the shrieking crowd trying to emerge from the building, endeavoured to persuade them to hold back; but in vain. At length order was restored, and the people gradually made their way out of the main door, as well as by the other exits. The panic, however, had done its worst, though brief in duration. In a few moments thirty-seven dead and numbers of injured persons were carried out into the street. As fast as possible, they were placed in cabs and taken off to the Royal Infirmary. In the interval, different means for restoring animation were used under the direction of Dr. Worsley, of Manchester, who happened to be there at the time. Crowds of people followed the cabs to the Infirmary, and assembled round the entrance to that institution to watch the conveyance of the bodies into the hall. Here they were received by Dr. Damer Harrison, resident medical officer, Mr. Hodgson, and Mr. Twinem, assistant surgeons. One gentleman was appointed to ascertain whether there was life in the bodies; the others trying to recover those who were pronounced to be still living. But out of thirty-nine persons received only six were living; the others were all dead, and were placed in a small room in a melancholy array. The faces were in nearly every instance calm in appearance; and the verdict of the doctors, from the widely-opened mouths, was that death had resulted from suffocation. Few bore marks of outward injuries, but their torn clothing showed how severe had been the struggle. Three of the living were removed to the wards for medical treatment, two were able to walk away, and one remained, being more drunk than injured. Some of the injured were taken to the Northern and Southern Hospitals. At the former establishment one was received dead, and at the latter three. The structure of the building at the point where the crush took place is intricate. The exit converges into a narrow well, and in this the dead were collected, until they formed a ghastly pile six or seven bodies deep. The upright before referred to in the centre of the doorway stopped the passage, until one of the men attached to the place, having procured an axe, cut it away, and so enabled some of the imprisoned people to escape. A scene of great excitement prevailed outside the building. The fire-engine and fire-escape arrived on the scene, and the firemen, joining with the police, entered the building to reassure the people. Mr. Jacob Goodman, the manager, upon the first alarm, rushed into the pit and shouted to the audience to remain quiet, but his words had not the least effect on the excited throng. There does not appear to have been the least foundation for the alarm. The panic over, the people who had not left the hall remained, whilst others returned; but the performance was, of course, stopped, and the building was taken possession of by the police. Major Greig, the head constable, was present, and took occasion to warn the people against the folly of raising such panics. The bodies at the Royal Infirmary were laid out for identification next morning. There were two women amongst them; the rest were youths and boys, and so were the dead at the other hospitals.

Mr. Briggs Priestly, the Mayor of Bradford, last week opened a handsome block of thirteen dwelling-houses connected with the Bradford Tradesmen's Home, erected at the sole cost of Mrs. Wright, in memory of her husband, the late Mr. Isaac Wright, a former Mayor of Bradford. The expenditure was more than £5000, and an additional £1000 has been invested by Mrs. Wright's son, Mr. J. C. Wright, as an endowment for the repair of the houses. The thirteen houses make up forty-three, which form what is known as the Bradford Tradesmen's Home, which consists of dwelling-houses for unsuccessful tradesmen and their wives and widows in their declining years, and is situated on a broad area of ornamental ground in a pleasant suburb of Bradford.

There arrived at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada 2120 live cattle, 6509 sheep, 809 pigs, and 10 calves, numbers which far exceed those of any other week since the trade in live stock was initiated. As regards sheep, the increase over any former period is enormous. The importation of live stock last week is significant from the fact that, although the weather experienced in most instances was very severe, the mortality amongst the animals in transit was small. There was also a larger supply of fresh meat. Four steamers arrived from New York and one from Philadelphia, bringing 4280 quarters of beef, 535 carcasses of mutton, and 710 packages of fresh butter.—The steam-ship Brooklyn, recently bought by the Dominion Steam-Ship Company, arrived in the Mersey on Monday, from Canada, with her first cargo of live stock, comprising 2040 sheep and 442 head of fat cattle.

A case of most audacious fraud came before the Birmingham borough sessions yesterday week. George Dunn, described as a merchant, was convicted of various frauds. A few months ago he opened a small shop, and sent circulars all over the country, headed "The Birmingham Bedstead and General Hardware Company," requesting orders accompanied by remittances, as, according to the circular, the company intended "doing nothing but a cash trade." Numerous orders inclosing checks and post-office orders were sent to the "company," but no goods were received. When letters complaining of the delay in the sending of goods were sent to the prisoner, he replied that the delay was owing to the pressure of business, and issued prospectuses stating that the company had been turned into "Moore, Thomas, and Company (Limited), incorporated under the Companies Act 1862 and 1867, with a capital of £10,000, divided into 2000 shares of £5 each." The public were invited to take shares, and a large number was subscribed. It was proved that the company was not incorporated, and was in reality fictitious. After Dunn's arrest his stock-in-trade was sold for £6, and it appeared that he had been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment as a fraudulent bankrupt at Leicester. He was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

ART.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

In accordance with the rules of the Royal Academy of Arts, a meeting of the members has been appointed to take place one month after the interment (on Saturday last) of Sir Francis Grant, in order to elect a successor to the presidential chair left vacant by his lamented death. The task of selection appears to be regarded as of more than ordinary difficulty and delicacy. At least four Academicians are named as presenting nearly equal claims; but it is not always certain that the office will be accepted by the member upon whom the choice may fall. It is no secret that, on the last election, the presidency was in the first instance offered to, and successively declined by, Sir Edwin Landseer and Mr. MacIise. On that occasion eminence in the artistic profession was evidently a paramount consideration in the minds of the Academicians (and very properly so) in the nomination of the official head of the fine arts in this country. And now, if the honour were to be offered to at least one of the most eminent members of the Academy it would be almost certainly declined, so unambitious is the character of some of the ablest artists of our school.

It may be interesting shortly to describe the process of election to the presidency—the same process applying equally to the election of Associates and their elevation to full Membership, and which has been unvaryingly used since the election of the present secretary. The plan is the more worthy of notice because it is, like many other of the internal regulations of the Academy—whatever may be its shortcomings in other respects—well devised to secure purity. We should premise that no voting by proxy is allowed. One reason is that members should not vote, as it were, in the dark, but have the benefit of the discussion in the council, or general meeting, on the merits of candidates or nominees. The names of those proposed for election are chalked on a black board, and each member has a list. Against the name of his choice the voter privately makes a mark or "scratch." All those names which have three or more marks are subjected to a fresh "scratching," and the two names which *en suite* receive the highest number of marks are finally put to a vote by ballot. Curiously enough, it not unfrequently happens that of the two names which come out of the second scratching with the most marks, the one which has a minority only comes out of the ballot with a majority.

To speculate respecting the probable successor to Sir Francis Grant is not unnatural. An attempt, however, to influence the choice of the Academy in favour of any individual candidate or candidates, is not, we conceive, within our province. There are several Academicians almost equally eligible; and the Forty themselves should be in a better position to estimate relative suitability than any "outsider." Nevertheless, there are some most important considerations which may, without impropriety, be submitted to the Academicians; seeing that all bodies, self-elective, and holding their councils within closed doors, are liable, however unconsciously, to be biased by corporate interests or prestige, and personal predilections, in forgetfulness, more or less, of public obligations. First, then, it is of the highest consequence that the future President should be the best artist that can be induced to accept the post. Although the office is most inadequately paid, the honour (which on that account is the greater) should go to the worthiest. It is likewise most desirable that he should belong to no clique, and that his art should be of indigenous, not exotic, growth—should represent the national life and character. For, such an artist would, in a measure, raise the status and increase the estimation of British art, both at home and abroad. Secondly, the future President should—since the Academy is a school as well as an arena for the profession at large—be an active and enlightened promoter of art-education, and an impartial and sympathetic friend to his brethren both within and without the academic pale. The President has little power directly; his throne resembles that of a Constitutional Monarch; he has only a casting vote in the event of a balance of votes. Indirectly, however, he can exert much influence alike in the secret councils of the Academy, and in many public relations which are or should be incidental to the office. But, though desirable, it is not necessary that he should have a scholarly acquaintance with the history of art, like Sir Charles Eastlake; or be able to give, like Sir Joshua Reynolds, a masterly exposition of its principles; or, indeed, be a teacher otherwise than by his work; for there are Professors within and attached to the Academy.

Other requirements are quite secondary, or purely fanciful. An absurd impression seems to prevail that the President of the Royal Academy should be, before all things, a courtier and an orator—perhaps because there have been one or more Presidents that were these, and little more. But the first and greatest President, Sir Joshua Reynolds, was no courtier in the sense intended; rather, he himself was courted by the major part of the rank and wealth, the beauty and learning of his time. A mere rhetorical display is barely listened to in the first assemblage of the realm; and few men who have received a liberal art education would be incapable of setting forth in an acceptable manner the plain facts concerning the progress of British art, which is all that is looked for from the President on returning thanks to the toast of the Royal Academy at the annual dinner in Burlington House. The Court and aristocracy do honour to themselves in honouring the arts which adorn the life of all classes in their degree. The day has happily long past when British artists were almost entirely dependent on fashionable "patronage"—and that vouchsafed for portraiture alone. It is the great middle class that has created the enormously increased demand for the products of British genius and taste. It is the great British public that has caused the marvellous development of British art, which has placed it, at least in several of its applications to industry, second to none, if not superior to all, in the world-wide competition now about to close in the capital of our artistic neighbours.

T. J. G.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Photographic Society of Great Britain is now open for a short time at the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall. We miss from the walls some of the most valuable contributors of former years; particularly of the class of amateurs whose legitimate success was due to their aiming at purely scientific and artistic results, without resorting to any artifice to secure a trading profit. We think the society would act wisely by not only rendering (as already done) ineligible for a medal photographs "improved" by hand, but by limiting the works admissible in the exhibition to pure photographs from unsophisticated negatives. At all events, any "retouching" of portraits, any additions of skies to landscapes, any "combination" contrivances; in short, any falsification of the direct products of the camera from nature, taken at a single sitting, should be distinctly avowed in the catalogue. This would prevent the exhibition from degenerating into a show-room and advertising medium for the benefit, principally, of those who are least scrupulous in the means adopted to catch the eye and flatter ignorant or perverted taste.

Take, for example, the portraits. We may safely say that nearly the whole have been touched up by hand; in most cases the flesh has been stippled all over, though the touches may be almost too minute for the eye to follow. It is this "retouching" which gives the waxen hue or the woolly or puffy surface to the flesh, the insipid expression, the characterless want of detail, the glaring eyes, that render so much photographic portraiture comparatively worthless. A remarkable illustration of the truth of our remark is afforded in the present display. We allude to two photographs by Mr. G. Nesbitt, from a negative portrait of a man in slouched hat and swathed cloak, called "The Brigand." The first (142) is "untouched," as stated in the catalogue; the other (202) has undergone the usual manipulation. In the former the eye may, it is true, lack due brilliancy; the lips may be too white, owing to the diffusion of the light on smooth surfaces in photography; the skin may appear unnaturally coarse, and freckles and the colour of the hair may be much deepened in tone, because, while photography is almost insensible to the softening pearly tints, it greatly exaggerates in intensity the yellows and reds. Nevertheless, an artist would not hesitate for a moment in preferring the former. The difference is that between a painting by Rembrandt in his more vigorous manner and a tame, over-wrought miniature.

Several other portraits by Messrs. Lombardi, Slingsby, Boucher, and Lock and Whitfield possess much merit, making due deduction for the retouching; and the costume portraits of Mr. Shuter may afford suggestions to artists. Mr. Faulker's faint portraits of children on opal glass strengthened in sepia are more frankly wrought up by hand, and are charming vignette sketches, so to speak. This operator is peculiarly happy in seizing—of course by the instantaneous process—the characteristic attitudes and gestures of his little models. It is much easier to work by the instantaneous process on a small scale, and a tiny photograph may be enlarged to nearly any dimensions, as shown in some remarkable examples exhibited by the Autotype Company. The value of the process in the rendering of animals is illustrated in contributions by Mr. H. Dixon; and in sea-studies with yachts in full sail, by Mr. P. Jennings—the latter of which have been awarded a medal. In the department of "genre" a medal has also been given to Mr. G. Nesbitt for an artistically arranged group of a little girl fondling a dog with a "broken leg" enveloped in bandages. Another medal has been carried off by Mr. A. W. Wilson for one of an expressive series of figures illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

In landscape the exhibition is, as usual, very rich. Some views in Warwickshire, by Mr. Bedford, leave, it need hardly be said, nothing to desire. They are "not for competition," Mr. Bedford having been a member of the jury. To Mr. Vernon Heath a medal has been awarded for a series of landscapes; and there are many other admirable works in this section by Captain Abney, Messrs. H. Cooper, Pringle, &c. One of the surprises of the exhibition is the excellence of the work turned out by the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, considering that the students can have little experience of the requirements of picturesque landscape photography. A view "Near Bettws-y-Coed" by the school has been justly awarded a medal, although there are few planes of distance to test the operator's delicacy of chemical manipulation and focal adjustment. Mr. England sends numerous illustrations of the buildings and courts of the Paris Universal Exhibit on; and Mr. G. Berwick points to the applications of photography to scientific purposes in his "Microphotographs." Mr. Warnercke has lent a highly interesting series of Russian and Swedish subjects, some of them taken in the Russian state establishments. The Woodbury Company (to whom a medal has been given) exhibit samples of its highly ingenious process of reproduction in a series of "book illustrations," which present great fidelity to the originals from which they were taken. By the side of the printed impressions are the metal blocks from which they were taken; and a fresh wonder is awakened at seeing hard metal dug into as though it were by the burin, knowing all the while that those furrows are due to pressure of a mere photographic film. The sole drawback of the process—and it is only a commercial one that is perhaps compensated for by other advantages—is that the printing is less direct than in the rapidly-improving processes of the "Eliotype," the French "Photogravure," and the "Autotype." A transparency of an interior taken by lamp or gas light (of course, by means of a long exposure), exhibited by Mr. Bennet, is suggestive of the possibility of new applications of photography being found on the introduction of electrical lighting.

A rule of the society which forbids the introduction of photographs coloured by hand has not prevented some specimens of the so-called "Porkilographic Process" of colouring, introduced by Lombardi and Co., from finding their way to the stairs leading to the gallery. These are simply photographic transparencies on thin prepared paper or canvas, painted in colours on the reverse, so as to show through. Artistically considered, the process is almost valueless, though less objectionable than painting on the obverse, for the reason that the photograph is less obscured and falsified. It is also an advance on the "photochromie" of M. Vidal—that is to say, the application of variously-coloured films of gelatine—for the display of which a special pavilion has been provided in the Champ de Mars. But it is obviously not the slightest approach to photographing in colours: the photographers are as far off as ever from making Apollo a colourist as well as draughtsman; and, if they were to succeed, the result would be no more a work of art than the present photograph is so, and the sun-god would be no more an artist than he now is. In the section of apparatus, a medal has been awarded to Cadett's patent pneumatic shutter, devised for rapidly closing the mouth of the camera. It is more portable than the electrical apparatus for the same purpose.

We may announce, in conclusion, that a competition is invited, by the dry-plate process now so much in use, for a prize of £50, offered by Mr. Joseph Paget.

The Duke of Marlborough has appointed Lord Gough and Sir R. Wallace to be trustees of the Irish National Gallery.

The Duke of Connaught yesterday week, at the Guildhall, distributed the Queen's prizes awarded to students of the Metropolitan Drawing Classes.

Our portrait of the late Mr. Justice Keogh in last week's issue was taken from a photograph by Mr. Cranfield, of Grafton-street, Dublin.

The Lord Mayor's colleagues in the representation of the Ward of Bishopsgate have presented his Lordship with a portrait of the Lady Mayoress, painted by Mr. Hughes, R. A.

The private view of the Twenty-sixth Annual Winter Exhibition of Pictures at the French Gallery will take place next Saturday, and the exhibition will be open to the public on Monday, the 28th inst.

The French Government has ordered a statue and two busts of M. Thiers—the former for the Museum of Versailles—of M.

Guillaume; and the others, one for the institute and one for the native city of the illustrious statesman, of M. Chanu and Madame Claude Vignon.

The final casting of Mr. Foley's equestrian statue of the late Lord Gough, which was to be erected on Carlisle Bridge, Dublin, was successfully accomplished on Saturday afternoon at the foundry of Messrs. Masfield and Co., Chelsea. It is expected that the work will be completed and in readiness for the formal ceremony of unveiling within six months. This statue, which was originally sketched by Mr. Foley, has been finished by his pupil and chief assistant, Mr. Thomas Brock.

The funeral of Sir Francis Grant took place at Melton Mowbray last Saturday, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of York, Chaplain to the Royal Academy, and the Rev. Dr. Collis, Vicar of Melton Mowbray. The funeral was attended by, in addition to the members of the deceased's family, most of the chief members of the Royal Academy. The pall-bearers were the Duke of Rutland, Lord Kinnaird, Viscount Hardinge, Mr. Charles Grant, and Mr. W. C. Marshall, R.A., Mr. Cope, R.A., Mr. Frith, R.A., and Mr. Redgrave, R.A. Colonel Grant and Mrs. Grant were the chief mourners. Mr. George Scharf, Keeper and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery, was present at the funeral. Sir Francis was a trustee of the Gallery, and always manifested a warm interest in its advancement. Mr. Alfred Bierstadt, the American landscape-painter, attended as the representative of the Fine-Arts Society of the United States.

The Society of Arts announce that their opening meeting will be held on Nov. 20, when the chairman's address will be given and the following medals presented:—The Albert Medal (gold), for "Distinguished Merit in Promoting Arts, Manufactures, or Commerce," to Sir William G. Armstrong, "because of his distinction as an engineer and as a scientific man;" to Alexander Graham Bell, for his paper on "The Telephone;" to J. Bennett Lawes, for his paper on "Freedom in the Growth and Sale of the Crops of the Farm, considered in its bearings upon the interests of Landowners and Tenant Farmers;" to W. H. Preece for his paper on "The Phonograph or Talking Machine;" to R. M. Gover, for his paper on "Dietaries in their Physiological, Practical, and Economic Aspects;" to Basil H. Cooper for his paper on "Egyptian Obelisks and their Relation to Chronology and Art;" to H. B. Cotterill, for his paper on "A Year on the Nyassa, with Notes on the Slave Trade, and on the prospects and means of opening up the surrounding country;" to Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., for his paper on "The Destruction of Life in India by Wild Animals;" to W. T. Thornton, for his paper on "Irrigation regarded as a Preventive of Indian Famine;" to Colonel J. T. Smith, R.E., formerly Master of the Mint, Madras and Calcutta, for his paper on "The Depreciation of the Value of Silver, with especial reference to the exchange between India and England, and suggestions for a remedy;" to F. C. Danvers, for his paper on "Agriculture in India;" to James Mactear, for his paper on "Some Recent Improvements Connected with Alkali Manufacture;" to Dr. Yates for his paper on "Higher Commercial Education;" and to Mr. Thomas Wills, on "Explosions in Coal-Mines." The following examination prizes have been awarded:—The Prince Consort's prize of 25 guineas to G. W. Irons, who has obtained nine first-class certificates; the council prize (for female candidates) of 10 guineas to Emma Dickes, of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, who has obtained three first-class certificates and about twenty other prizes in commercial and other subjects. The council also announce that the following papers will be read:—On Nov. 27, "The Land of Midian," by Captain Burton; Dec. 4, "The Electric Light," fully illustrated with experiments, by T. N. Shoolbred; Dec. 11, "The Route to India, with especial reference to the Euphrates Valley Railway," by Hyde Clarke; Dec. 18, "Science Teaching in Elementary Schools," by Dr. Gladstone, F.R.S.; and the first course (six in number) of lectures by W. M. Williams on "The Manufacture of Mathematical Instruments."

The Misses Brooke, sisters of the late Mr. John Brooke, Q.C., have forwarded to the National Life-Boat Institution £600 to defray the cost of a new boat for Cahore, on the coast of Wexford.

The Bradford and Thornton portion of a new railway in course of construction between Bradford and Halifax, and Bradford and Keighley, in connection with the Great Northern system was opened on Monday for passenger traffic. The work was begun four years ago. This portion of the line has been open some time for mineral traffic.

At the meeting of the Surrey magistrates last Tuesday the report of the committee of visitors appointed to provide an additional lunatic asylum for the county, which contained a recommendation that the plans of the new asylum and the estimates prepared by them be sanctioned, and that the finance committee be empowered to raise £200,000 when called upon to do so by the committee of visitors, to be at their disposal as they might require, was agreed to.

A public meeting, attended by the leading agriculturists of the district, was held on Tuesday at the Royal Hotel, Slough, for the purpose of establishing a corn market at that place. There is already a cattle market of considerable importance held on Tuesdays at Slough, and it has been thought that the addition of a corn market would be a great convenience. A resolution having been unanimously passed that a corn market be held every Tuesday at one o'clock, the market was on Tuesday declared open. The market will be held for a time at the Royal Hotel, near the railway station.

All the arrangements are complete for the holding of the twenty-second annual Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which will be held at Cheltenham next week, beginning on Wednesday. The week's programme may be summed up as follows:—On Wednesday, the 23rd, after morning meetings of the committee of departments and the council, there will be a sermon in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Barry, Canon of Worcester, at the parish church, and at the evening meeting, at the Assembly-room, at eight o'clock, the President (Lord Norton) will deliver the inaugural address. The addresses of the presidents of the different departments will be given on successive mornings—viz., on Thursday by Professor Bonomy Price (Economy and Trade); on Friday by the Hon. George Broderick (Education); on Saturday by Mr. W. H. Michael, Q.C., F.R.S. (Health); on Monday, 28th, by Mr. Commissioner Miller, Q.C., LL.D. (Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law); and on Tuesday by Mr. Gambier Parry (Art). On the last morning, Wednesday, the 30th, the president of the council, Mr. G. W. Hastings, will also give an address. The five departments will meet daily in different sections during the week. On Thursday night there is to be a conversazione, on Saturday there will be excursions to places in the neighbourhood, and on the following Tuesday a conversazione will be held at the Ladies' College. The concluding meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th, at the Queen's Hotel.

THEATRES.

Two new pieces, both of an irregular character, have been produced since our last notice—one at the Folly, and the other at the Court; the former a success, the latter with an equivocal result.

The former is an extravaganza, entitled "Tantalus; or, Many a Slip 'Twixt Cup and Lip," by Arthur Matthison and Charles Wyndham. They who recollect "the musical madness, in three fyttes," called "The Night of Terror," or "La Boite à Bibi," on which it was founded, will understand the kind of thing now produced. "Tantalus" is divided into "five sips," in which the hero is brought into near but not actual contact with the object of his desire, that even to the end evades his pursuit. The incidents are partly suggested by some of the situations in "La Boite à Bibi" aforesaid, so far connected with the previous piece alluded to as "The Night of Terrors." The hero is personated by Mr. W. J. Hill, as one Mark Chubbly, a sentimental locksmith, in love with an aristocratic lady, Madame Vere de Vere, a widow (Miss Annie Poole), and meets with the most ludicrous accidents in the course of his adventures. It is almost impossible to describe these within reasonable limits. They are scarcely intelligible when witnessed, they would be much less so if told. Besides, the interest could not be maintained in the narrative. The central situation is the unconscious drugging of Chubbly, who in a state of insensibility is treated not as a man but as a thing. The action throughout proceeds with a dazzling and perplexing rapidity which precludes even any attempt at reflection. Character is out of the question. One, however, is permitted to make its mark; that of Mrs. Gunne-Cotton (Miss Lydia Thompson), whose husband, Major Gunne-Cotton (Mr. Lionel Brough), with his Irish extravagance, provokes the jealousy or impatience of his excitable partner. The whole passes before the mind as a perpetually-changing panorama, like an evanescent vision, which fades as soon as seen. The scenes are artistically illustrated with fashionable accessories, well calculated to ensure the success of the performance.

The Court is now under the temporary conduct of Mr. W. H. Stephens, who appears to work under disadvantage. Miss Agnes Leonard is the leading actress of his company. The new piece is entitled "Memories;" it is in three acts, and written, it is whispered, by Mr. T. A. Palmer. Like its predecessor, "Marie, the Pearl of Savoy," it appears to be deficient in the requisite dramatic art, without which, in these days, no so-called drama can take possession of the boards. Not having been invited to witness the performance, we cannot personally speak as to its merits.

POSTAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPERS FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

A very large number of newspapers posted for foreign parts are daily kept back and sent to the Returned Letter Office in consequence of one or more of the regulations not being complied with. In the great majority of cases these newspapers cannot be returned to the senders, so that not only do they fail to reach the persons for whom they were intended, but the senders themselves are unaware of their having been detained. The most common fault in these cases is an insufficient prepayment of the postage. Some of the newspapers are prepaid a half-penny only, which is the postage for an inland newspaper, and some, although exceeding four ounces in weight, are prepaid only a penny, the right postage in most cases being a penny for every four ounces, or fraction of that weight, in the case of each separate newspaper. A large proportion of the newspapers are found to be written upon, or to have inclosures, sometimes letters, inserted in them, and not a few are posted beyond eight days from the date of publication. The public are requested, in order to prevent disappointment to themselves, to be careful not only to prepay sufficient postage on the newspapers which they post for foreign parts, but also to comply strictly with all the regulations affecting such newspapers as laid down in the "British Postal Guide."

BOOKS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

In a communication received from the United States Post Office in December last, and announced to the public, it was stated that a book sent from this country to the United States in the mails was exempt from Customs duty provided it did not exceed in value one dollar. The Postmaster-General has now been informed by the United States Post Office that this exemption is not an absolute right, but is altogether subject to the discretion of the collectors of Customs, who are instructed not to permit the delivery of books imported through the mails which are sent by publishers or booksellers in the way of trade, or which, from the quantity or other circumstances, are presumably intended for the use of anyone other than the person to whom they are addressed, even though such books are of less value than one dollar. It should be understood that no exemption from duty will be allowed except in the case of single copies of books transmitted through the post for the use of private persons sent in good faith for that purpose.

Through the use of the electric light a football-match, witnessed by nearly 30,000 persons, was played on Monday night at Sheffield.

The South London Free Library and Reading-Room will be open for men and women daily (excepting Saturday and Sunday) from 9.30 until twelve, as well as in the evening.

Baron Dimsdale was on Monday elected Deputy-Chairman of the Herts Quarter Sessions, in succession to Earl Cowper, who was elected Chairman on the retirement of Lord Salisbury; and at the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions on the same day Mr. C. E. Thornhill was unanimously elected Chairman of County Sessions, in the place of Mr. Hugh Hamersley, who retires; the Earl of Jersey being unanimously appointed Vice-Chairman in Mr. Thornhill's place.

One of the balloons with which the military authorities have been experimenting at Woolwich escaped on Monday out of the hands of those engaged about it. The balloon had been inflated with gas to the height of sixty feet, and twenty men were holding it to the ground. The wind, however, being gusty, the balloon broke away and sailed aloft with only two or three sand bags attached to the netting. It touched terra firma again the same evening in Essex, and was secured.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge reviewed the troops stationed at Colchester, on the parade ground at Middlewick Farm, near that town.—The Duke of Cambridge, who has been at Portsmouth on his annual inspection, was present last Tuesday at a sham fight on Portsdown-hill. About five thousand men were engaged, the defending force occupying Fort Fareham, on the crest of the hill. The object of the attack was to carry the fort by assault, so as to plant artillery on the hill and destroy Portsmouth Dockyard. After nearly an hour's vigorous fighting, the Duke decided that the attack had been successful. A march past concluded the day's engagement, in which the local rifle volunteers took part.

THE RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

It does not seem as though Russia intended to withdraw more than a portion of her army from Turkey, the province of Eastern Roumelia, as well as Bulgaria, still remaining in her military occupation. But the Imperial Guards, and other bodies of troops, have been conducted home to St. Petersburg, where they were greeted, in some instances, with a triumphal reception, but without much popular enthusiasm. The entry of a regiment of Cossacks on the 20th ult. is the subject of our Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. John Beer. The scene upon this occasion, however, was surpassed three or four days later by the entry of the Imperial Grenadier Life Guards, accompanied by four field batteries of Guards Artillery, a battalion of Sappers, the Staff of the Guards Corps, and a squadron of Life Guards Gendarmes, all of whom were loudly cheered. Among the Grenadiers there was a whole company of Knights of St. George, several of them being decorated with two and even three crosses. The St. George is the only military order *par excellence* in the Russian army, and is given for personal valour on the field of battle. There are four grades of the soldier's order and four of the officer's. Of the former, the first two are silver crosses, the second two golden ones. The members of the Imperial family were present at the ceremony of reception. The inhabitants of the poorest quarter of the city welcomed the Grenadiers right hospitably, and treated them to a good dinner, with plenty to drink and smoke, every shopkeeper and inhabitant contributing his share of the entertainment. The same thing was done by the dwellers of the Vasily Ostrof, or William's Island (encircled by the waters of the Great and Small Neva), for the Finnish regiment, which is quartered in that part of the town. The tobaccoists contributed cigarettes, the bakers bread, the butchers meat, and the publicans beer and vodka. Two days after their entrance into the city the officers of the Imperial Grenadiers were entertained at dinner by the members of the River Yacht Club.

METROPOLITAN DRAWING CLASSES.

Yesterday week, at an evening meeting, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught presented to the successful competitors the prizes given by the Queen for students of the Metropolitan Drawing Classes in connection with the South Kensington Museum. The ceremony took place at the Guildhall, in the presence of a large assembly, the Lord Mayor occupying the chair. The Duke remarked that the results of the present examinations had been most successful, and that nowhere in the kingdom had they been more so than in the metropolitan classes, which had taken one fifth of the total number of prizes. He must, he added, congratulate the working men of London upon having these opportunities of improving themselves in the art of drawing, which would qualify them for higher employment in trades and handicrafts. These classes are opened at Blackfriars, Marylebone and Paddington, Westminster, Somers-town, Hoxton, Chelsea and Battersea, Lambeth, Stockwell, Bermondsey, Peckham, Deptford, Woolwich Arsenal, Hampstead, and Croydon, under the direction of Mr. W. Busbridge, first-class certificated teacher, assisted by Messrs. Ellereamp, J. Busbridge, Grover, and Spencer; each class for one evening in the week, besides lessons to be done by the pupils at home. The instruction comprises geometrical drawing, machine construction and drawing, building construction and architectural drawing. Local examinations take place in each class at the end of the course, which terminates in May, when every student who gains a sufficient number of marks is entitled to a Queen's Prize. The prizes, thus unlimited in number, consist of books, drawing instruments, colour-boxes, and microscopes, with gold and other medals. Her Majesty and most of her sons and daughters are themselves accomplished in the art of drawing; and it is pleasing to observe that these classes are specially patronised by the Royal Family.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

Yesterday week a meeting of the shareholders in the City Bank was held in Glasgow. The idea of resuscitating the bank was, it is stated, regarded as hopeless, and the general feeling is said to have been favourable to voluntary liquidation as against compulsory liquidation. A committee of ten Glasgow shareholders was appointed, to act with the Edinburgh and Aberdeen committees, and take such steps as they considered requisite for the general interests of the shareholders. Stock in the bank to the amount of £73,917 is held by the committee.

A meeting of the managers of the Scotch banks was held at the Bank of Scotland head office at Edinburgh, on the 11th inst., for the further consideration of the facilities to be afforded to the City of Glasgow Bank depositors. The conclusion arrived at is contained in an announcement to the effect that the banks are now prepared to allow depositors of the City of Glasgow Bank, whose accounts may be taken over by them at their head office or branches, and who are not shareholders of or debtors to that bank, the following facilities—viz., 1. On all accounts or receipts where the total balances do not exceed £200 one half of the amount will either be placed to depositors' credit on current account, or a deposit receipt will be granted therefor, payable on demand. 2. On all accounts or receipts where the total balances exceed £200 the banks will issue deposit receipts for one half of the amount, repayable upon a notice of twelve months. It will be necessary in every case that a certificate be procured beforehand from the City of Glasgow Bank stating the amount due to the depositor, and that he is neither a shareholder nor indebted to the bank. The City Bank, however, have given official notice that they will not be prepared to issue these certificates until after the 18th inst. In all cases the full amount of the deposits must be transferred to the banks, who will charge the same against the City of Glasgow Bank, and account to the depositors for all payments recovered from that bank.

There have been other failures in connection with this bank.

The Cardiff Town Council has decided to buy the local waterworks for £300,000.

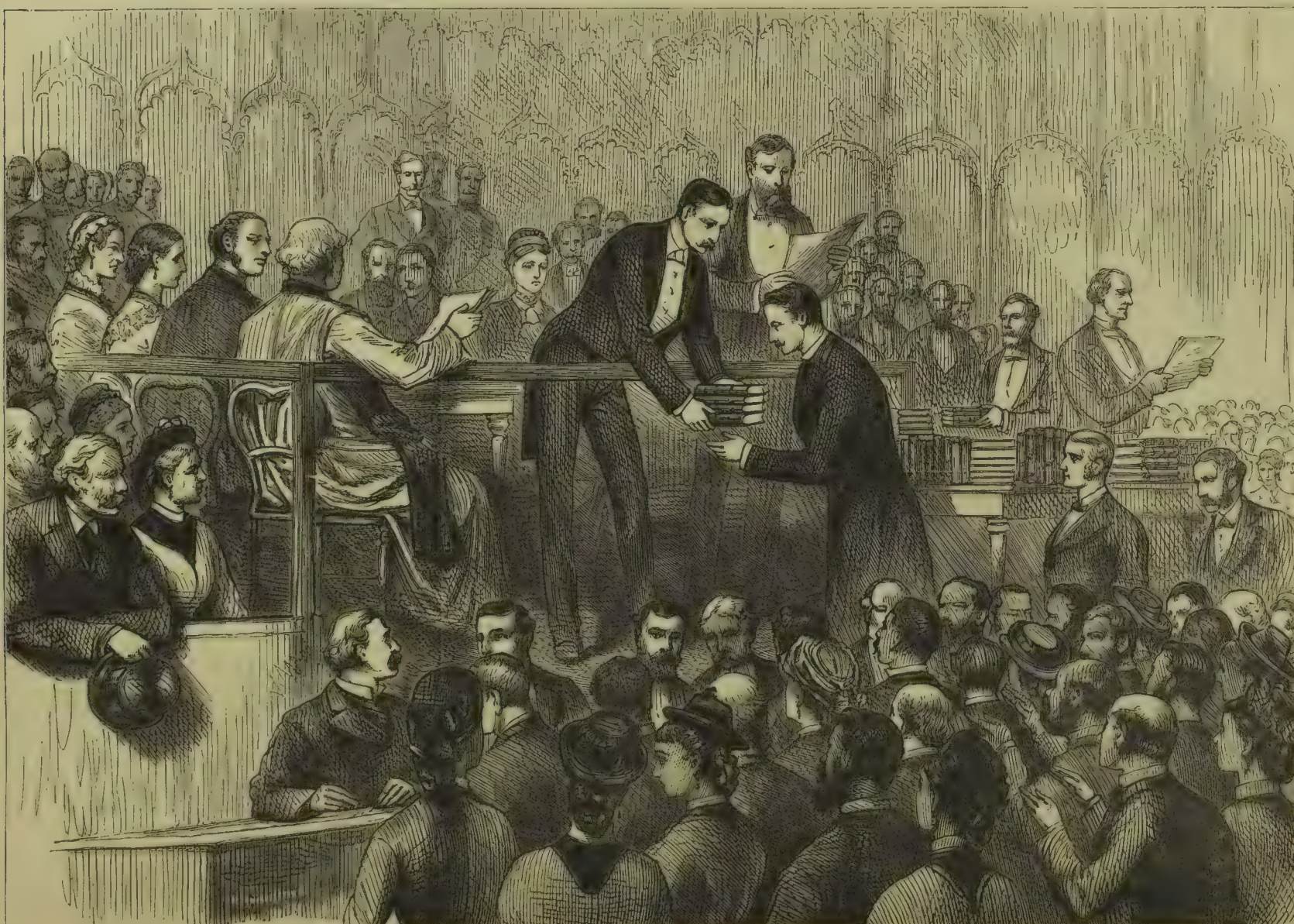
The Ludlow Agricultural Society held their annual ploughing-match last Saturday on Lord Windsor's estate at Felton. There were sixteen competitors, and the ploughing prize was taken by John Russell, in the employ of Mr. E. Groucott.

The Irish Sunday Closing Act came into force last Sunday. The Dublin constabulary were instructed to see that it was observed, and the suburban districts presented a quiet appearance. In many places of worship, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, allusion was made to the enactment, with the object of interesting the congregations in its success.

During the quarter ending September last, 349 seamen were admitted to the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, as in-patients from the British and foreign ships, of which number seventy-four came from the port of London, twenty-one from Liverpool, twenty-four from Glasgow, eight from Newcastle, eight from Hartlepool, and seven each from Shields and Sunderland. In addition to the British seamen, eighty sailors of different nationalities were benefited.



RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY: TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF COSSACKS INTO ST. PETERSBURG.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT DISTRIBUTING THE QUEEN'S PRIZES FOR DRAWING AT GUILDHALL.

THE LATE MR. WHALLEY, M.P.

A brief record of the public life of this hon. gentleman, who died in his sixty-sixth year, at his residence near Llangollen on the 7th inst., was given in our last publication. He had been nearly twenty years M.P. for Peterborough; but his usefulness in the Legislature was much impaired by a singular want of tact, and of the sense of due proportion and plausible likelihood, in his pertinacious advocacy of views not conducive to the harmonious progress of business. Mr. Whalley was, nevertheless, a man of considerable intelligence, of cultivated mind, and of unquestionable sincerity; cordially patriotic and benevolent, and with an enthusiastic love of justice. His local influence and activity as a Welsh landowner in Denbighshire, Montgomery, and Merioneth, as a magistrate, guardian of the poor, railway director, and patron of



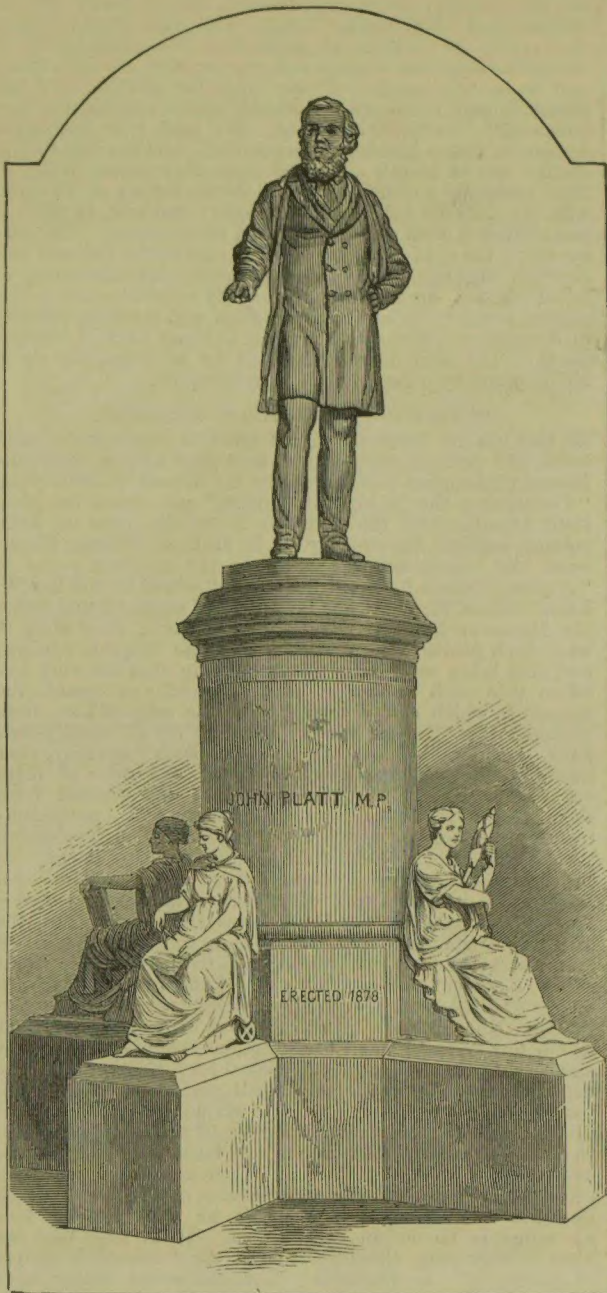
THE LATE MR. G. H. WHALLEY, M.P.

volunteer corps, and in various industrial undertakings, were exercised much to the general advantage. Personally, in social and domestic intercourse, he was a good deal liked, and esteemed by those who knew him. The friendly remarks to this effect of our regular contributor "G. A. S.," in our last "Echoes of the Week," have drawn forth a responsive testimony from Mr. Freeland Filliter, Recorder of Wareham, who was intimately acquainted with "poor George Hammond Whalley." We readily admit that gentleman's expression of high regard for Mr. Whalley's "simple, kindly, true-hearted, and unselfish nature;" and many other persons will agree in saying that they always found him ready to do a kind action. He was, in short, a good man and clever man, with an imperfect faculty of critical perception, and with a sanguine rashness of temperament, which too often led him into eccentric mistakes. It may be observed, before quitting this mention of the late Mr. Whalley, that he was a lineal descendant of Edmund Whalley, cousin to Oliver Cromwell, and one of the members of the "High Court of Justice" which tried King Charles I. in 1649. There was an ancestor of remoter date who held a high place at the Court of Edward VI.

Our Portrait of Mr. Whalley is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard.

THE PLATT MONUMENT AT OLDHAM.

This monument, dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. John Platt, M.P. for Oldham, was unveiled by his widow the other day in front of the Townhall, Oldham. Mr. Platt was member for Oldham from 1865 to 1872, the time of his death. He was a Liberal in politics; and, as the head of the great machine firm of Platt Brothers and Co. (Limited), commanded large influence in Oldham. The inaugural ceremony was celebrated with great rejoicing. A procession was formed of upwards of 10,000 people; the streets were decorated with flags, and at



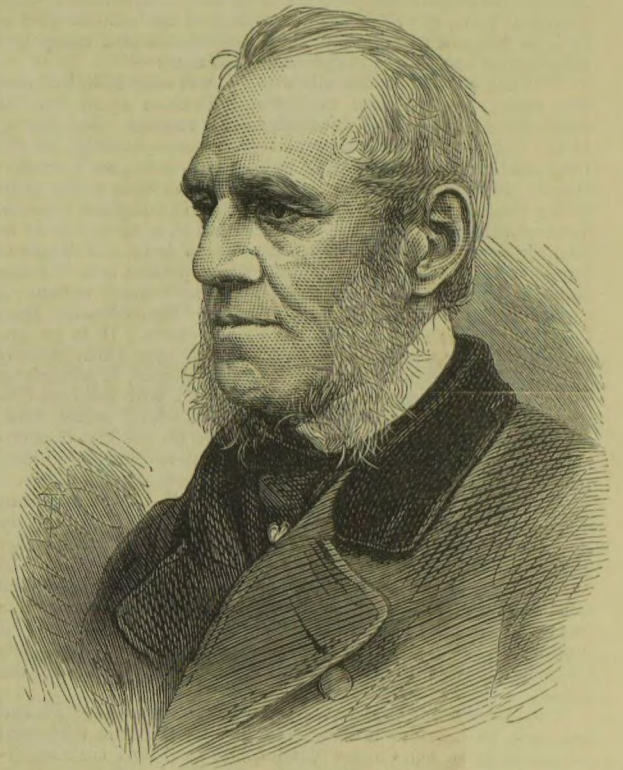
MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. JOHN PLATT, M.P., AT OLDHAM.

night the town was illuminated. The monument, which is a statue in bronze, is the work of Mr. D. W. Stevenson, Edinburgh, and cost 3000 guineas. Its pedestal has three supporting female figures, designed to personify Mathematical Science, Engineering, and the Cotton Manufacture.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

Those who are old enough to recollect the habits and customs of public discussion and "agitation" some thirty years ago, methods which have to a great extent been superseded by the penny newspaper of these days, will appreciate, better than the youth of the present generation can, the profession of platform orator and lecturer at large popular meetings. The Anti-Slavery cause, the Anti-Corn-Law struggle, and the efforts to carry measures of Parliamentary Reform, Extension of the Suffrage, the Ballot, and so on, beyond the Act of 1832, were served with great industry and ability by a special class of accomplished speakers, the like of whom scarcely now remain in public view. They were, as distinguished from the zealous men of independent position combining to promote such beneficial objects, persons whose talents and training had fitted them to make this avocation the business of their lives, and who, having from conviction adopted certain ideas of political or social welfare, were engaged for due

pecuniary remuneration to do the work of promulgating them. One of the most eminent of this class was the late Mr. George Thompson, whose recent death at Leeds, in his seventy-fifth year, has been announced in our Journal. We have already noticed the most important of his labours, beginning with the ever-memorable contest for the abolition of slavery in the British West Indian colonies, leading to the Act of 1834; then extending to an active share in the American crusade of Lloyd Garrison and others, for a similar purpose, in the United States; afterwards taking up the questions of Free Trade and Constitutional Reform in England, which gained for him, in 1847, as a prominent second-rate politician, the seat in the House of Commons for the Tower Hamlets. These historical achievements, no doubt, have during the last quarter of a century been overlaid by a great press of other national and international concerns; but the names of those who proved



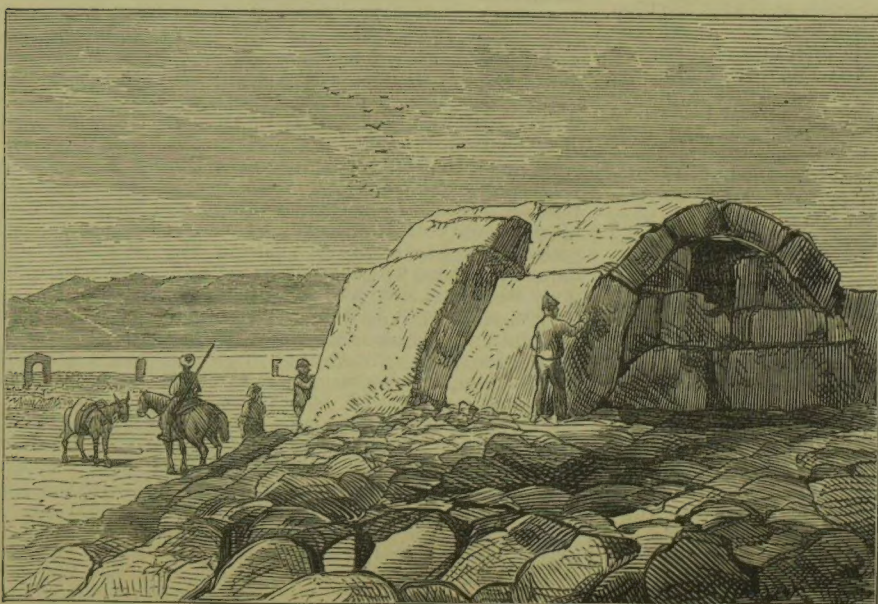
THE LATE MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

worthy champions of every righteous cause, when it was tried upon its merits, ought not to be entirely forgotten. Mr. George Thompson's later years have been spent in the retirement of private life.

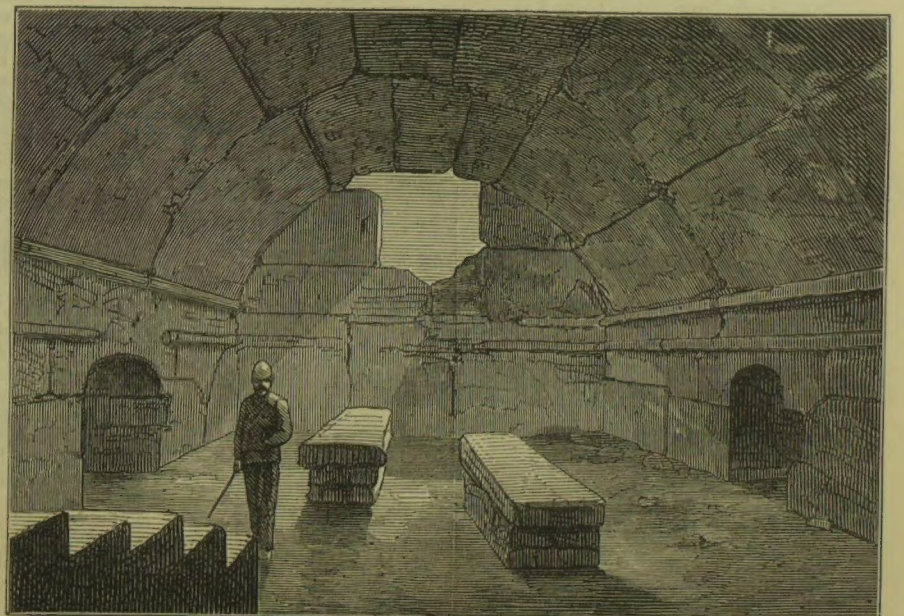
The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. C. H. Braithwaite, of Briggate, Leeds.

SKETCHES IN CYPRUS.

The letter from "S. P. O.," our Special Artist and Correspondent in Cyprus, which was printed in last week's paper, narrated his journeys through the Carpas district of Eastern Cyprus, starting on the 2nd ult. from Famagusta, and passing through Trikomo, St. Theodoro, Hepta Khumi, and Khumi Kebir, visiting the decayed Greek monastery of Kantara, and returning to Trikomo; thence again making an excursion to Cythraea, by way of Syngressi and Levconico, not to mention several insignificant villages. It was an official tour made by Captain Swaine, the British Commissioner for the district, which gave our Special Artist the opportunity, by kind permission, of accompanying that officer in this round of administrative inspection. Very soon after setting out from Famagusta, proceeding northward along the seacoast, in the neighbourhood of the ancient Greek fort and town of Salamis, our Artist made his two sketches of a remarkable structure called the Church of St. Katharina, and used by the Greek clergy as a church, but which is of remote antiquity, in form a rude vault, built of large stones without mortar or cement, the "Cyclopean" kind of building, and which he considers to have originally been a sepulchre. It is hopeless to guess by whom or when it was constructed, the island of Cyprus having been occupied by so many different races in pre-historic and historic times. The roof appears to have been formerly covered with a tumulus, or heap of stones, protecting the



ANCIENT SEPULCHRE IN CYPRUS.



INTERIOR OF SEPULCHRE, USED AS A CHURCH.

sepulchral chamber from access, as in some of the Celtic tombs of Western Europe; and the remains of this tumulus still lie around its base. The size of some of the stone blocks in the building is enormous, reminding the visitor of those at Tiryns, near Mycenæ, in the Peloponnesus of Greece. There were two other tumuli of similar appearance in sight at this place.

The subject of the next Sketch of Cyprus we have to notice was mentioned in the letter published last week. It is the scene at the village of Hepta Khumi, when the British Commissioner, who is popularly called by the Turkish official title of Kaimakam, had to sit in magisterial judgment upon a case of assault, in which a peasant girl, or rather her parents, bore the part of complainant. Mr. Parkes, an English gentleman who has taken up his residence in that district, met Captain Swaine and his party at this village. We are assured that the decision pronounced by the British Kaimakam, in this and other cases, gave satisfaction to the local public; but our Special Correspondent, in a previous letter, dated some days before he joined Captain Swaine or visited the eastern part of Cyprus, laments the deficiency of respectable and competent dragomans, or official interpreters. He says:—

"What we want is officials who can not only talk, but read and write, Turkish and understand Turkish accounts. At present matters are at a deadlock in this respect. Mr. Baring is the only one who talks and understands Turkish in the least, and he does not read or write it; at least, so I understand. Mr. Baring's father-in-law, who has been many years in our Consular service, is well fitted for the highest Government employ here; but the terms offered him are such as he could not possibly accept. All officialdom is in the hands of interpreters, and most unsatisfactory interpreters too. Justice and the administration of the government must suffer. A proper staff of Turkish-speaking Foreign Office officials, from Constantinople and Cairo, should be sent here. It is an uphill job for Sir Garnet Wolseley, with a raw staff, utterly ignorant of the requirements of a strange people, to administer the government. The whole administration will fall into disrepute if we are not alive to our interests which suffer now. Our Treasury is robbed with impunity, as no one knows accurately what should be paid in and what the revenues are; and that can never be arrived at as things are carried on at present."

"It may seem presumptuous for me to say so, but I cannot help thinking that the Executive has too much of the military element in it at present. It is all very well to appoint smart young subalterns of crack regiments as Commissioners and Assistant-Commissioners of districts, but a military education is hardly that which is best fitted to train civilian Judges; a staff of experienced Indian civil servants would have been far superior. As it is, all the appointments made to the districts are good as far as energy, hard work, and goodwill may do the utmost in their power."

The above remarks were written so far back as Aug. 28, and must not be taken as bearing reference to anything witnessed subsequently in the Carpas district, but may find their application more properly elsewhere. It could not have been expected that the British civil administration of Cyprus would at once be made perfect; it is nevertheless a vast improvement upon the barbarous Turkish anarchy, by which the island was all but irretrievably ruined. The Greek Christian population, at any rate, seem to be most grateful for the change.

The remaining Sketch presented this week is a view of the jagged summit of Mount Pentadactylon, about 2200 ft. high, looking over the nearer hills above Cythra, which pleasant little town, with its surrounding groves and gardens, is situated nine miles to the north of Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus. Our Correspondent spoke with pleasure of his brief stay at Cythra, which is agreeably shaded with trees, and watered with streams from the neighbouring mountains.

NEW BOOKS.

The history of comparatively brief periods and small transactions at the commencement of those new English communities beyond the ocean, which seem destined to grow into considerable nations, has a sort of *ex post facto* importance. Mr. F. P. Labillière, a native of Melbourne, residing now in London, and a zealous member of the Royal Colonial Institute, has compiled two volumes of the *Early History of Victoria*, published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The first volume is chiefly occupied with the explorations, from 1798 to 1836, of that south-eastern corner of the Australian Continent which was an unknown land for a long time after the colonisation of New South Wales. The bold maritime adventures of Bass and Flinders, in boats or small vessels, with which they volunteered to examine the dangerous coast, are related with much exactness; and fresh light is cast upon the discovery of Port Phillip, in 1802, by Lieutenant Murray, commanding the *Lady Nelson*. Westernport, a large inlet not far eastward of Port Phillip, but not available for a commercial harbour, was discovered by Mr. George Bass, naval surgeon, four years before. Mr. Labillière is now enabled to publish, for the first time, the log of the *Lady Nelson*, as written by Murray in 1802 and sent to the Admiralty; it has been lying neglected ever since in the Record Office. This is an interesting original narrative, and it is not the only valuable document which Mr. Labillière has rescued from oblivion. The abortive scheme of a settlement at Port Phillip in 1803 and 1804, concerning which there was an obstinate difference of opinion between high colonial officers, Governor King, of New South Wales, and Lieutenant-Governor Collins, of Tasmania, are detailed in one or two chapters. The result was, at any rate, to save the future province of Victoria from beginning as a penal abode of convicts; but its occupation was deferred more than thirty years. Overland explorations, from the back country of New South Wales, in a direction west by south, superseded those conducted along the southern shore. There were the journey of Mr. Hamilton Hume and Captain Hovell, in 1824 and 1825; that of Captain Sturt and Mr. Macleay, in 1830, down the Murrumbidgee and Murray rivers; and that of Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Colonial Surveyor-General, in 1836, crossing the Australian Alps and Grampians to the well-watered and fertile country beyond. Mr. Labillière does not add materially to our previous knowledge of these interesting journeys; but he has condensed the accounts of them with much skill and judgment. His second volume deals with the actual settlement and colonisation of the territory, commencing with the private venture of Mr. Henty and his sons, from Tasmania, who had established themselves at Portland Bay shortly before Sir T. Mitchell's overland journey. The settlement of Messrs. Batman and Fawkner, in 1835, on the shores of Port Phillip, where they pretended to buy from the natives a vast extent of land, now the site of Melbourne and the neighbouring townships, is next related, with the romantic story of William Buckley, a fugitive convict, and his wild life among the black people. Then came, in September, 1836, the official establishment, by the authority of Sir Richard Bourke, Governor at Sydney, of a regular settlement at Port Phillip, from which point its civil and social history is continued by Mr. Labillière for twenty years. The foundation of Melbourne, its capital city, named after the Whig Prime Minister, and the rule

of Mr. Latrobe, its Superintendent, acting under Sir R. Bourke and Sir George Gipps, the New South Wales Governors, the increase of population, the development of sheep-breeding and wool-growing prosperity, of agriculture and trade, the opening of the Gippsland district, and the economic and monetary vicissitudes which affected the new community, are fairly described. We read how Melbourne became in 1842 a Municipal Corporation; how the Port Phillip district was at length separated from New South Wales in 1850, becoming a distinct province, as the Colony of Victoria, with Mr. Latrobe for its first Governor; and how, in 1856, it was endowed with a constitutional Government. The discovery of the gold-fields in 1851, the rush to the Ballarat and Bendigo diggings, and the extraordinary transformation of social life that ensued, are but lightly touched upon. The author, however, relates some curious and amusing features of domestic and personal experience in those days of colonial youth. His work is recommended by an engaging air of modesty and by a candid and impartial spirit.

CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS.

He that has no Latin may learn quite as much as he need know, and perhaps quite as much as is good for him, about the Roman philosopher-poet who wrote the famous didactic poem "Concerning the Nature of Things," and about the poem itself, together with the doctrines it contains, from the little volume entitled *Lucretius*, by W. H. Mallock (William Blackwood and Sons), and belonging to the excellent series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers," edited by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. It was hardly to be supposed that either Mr. Munro or Mr. Sellar would find it worth their while to waste their pearls of scholarship upon mere English readers; and, that being so, it is a fortunate thing that the work has fallen into such competent hands, especially as regards the manner in which certain passages of the original have been rendered into English verse. They are not all equally well done, nor would anybody expect such equality, but nearly all the specimens given are good, and some of them are really admirable. Moreover, they are selected from each of the six books in regular order, and are accompanied by a running commentary in prose, briefly explaining the succession of ideas and the course of the argument. So far the author has carried out what is understood to have been the original intention with which the series was projected—namely, to set before the English reader a summary of the ancient writer's work, together with a sufficient number of translations to illustrate the style. Criticism, comparisons between ancient and modern ways of thought, and all such matters, would seem to be beyond the scope of the undertaking. No doubt a biographical sketch of the ancient classic, and a few remarks upon the prevalent characteristics of the age in which he lived, would be looked for; but they would be expected to occupy but a very small portion of space, compared with the amount allotted to an analysis, with copious illustrations, of the writer's actual productions and peculiarities. A different plan, however, has been adopted, so that, out of the 172 pages devoted to "Lucretius," not more than sixty-one are occupied with an exposition of the poem to which he owes his immortality, to which he owes the fact that his name is known to Englishmen. It is true that we have a very long chapter, wherein the "scientific system of Lucretius" is discussed; but one would rather have imagined that the proper method would have been to let the poem speak for itself and book by book, by means of helpful comment and explanation, unfold its own system before the astonished reader. But opinions differ; and there are those to whom the preliminary dissertation may seem preferable. That the little volume contains no story of the poet's life is nobody's fault; for there is scarcely more story than the needy knife-grinder had to tell: not only is next to nothing known about the life of Lucretius, but the little which is known is not to be altogether relied upon. If it be granted that Mr. Mallock has gone the right way to work, he has done it more than indifferently well, though there are those who would have been better satisfied if he had regarded Lucretius more from the poetical and less from the philosophical point of view, more as a picturesque describer of natural effects than as a speculative interpreter of natural causes.

The hand of a master, the knowledge of an expert, who is as familiar with his subject as with his alphabet, may be cordially allowed to the author in the case of *Goethe*: by A. Haywood (William Blackwood and Sons), a volume of the neat and useful "Foreign Classics for English Readers," edited by Mrs. Oliphant; and yet it may be doubted whether he has produced such a work as one would think it was the object of the series to produce. It was no affair of his, one would imagine, to run a-tilt, every now and then, at Mr. G. H. Lewes, or Mr. Carlyle, or anybody else with whom he differs or whom he has detected in a mistake. All he had to do was to put within the reach of English readers ignorant of German, and without the leisure or the inclination to tackle long and learned biographies, a sort of Liebig's extract of Goethe, together with the best life of him, consistently with brevity as well as wit. This, probably, he could have done better than any other living man could do it. But he has chosen to do something else; he has mixed up with what was necessary a great deal that was unnecessary. Not that he has thereby spoilt his book. Far from it; he has made it, perhaps, still more interesting, but rather for readers who have already a tolerably wide acquaintance with what has been written by and concerning Goethe than for those who are supposed to be intended by the style and title of "English readers." The latter, one cannot help thinking, would have been led to a better appreciation of Goethe if a liberal allowance had been given of his minor poems and ballads, to the exclusion, if need were, of the criticisms and contentious observations, or even of some among the specimens translated from the dramas. The estimate which the reader is taught to form of Goethe as a poet is probably quite correct; beyond "Faust," says the authority, "there is no other work of Goethe which can be called first-rate of its kind; but take them all together, and where shall we find a richer cluster, a brighter constellation, of poetry, romance, science, art, philosophy, and thought?" This estimate, however, would no doubt have disgusted the German gentleman who, as spokesman of a deputation at the tercentenary in honour of Shakespeare, rose and said that he and his friends had come to show their respect for "the second greatest poet that ever lived—Goethe being the first." As for Goethe's physical attributes, they drew from Napoleon I. the laconic acknowledgment—"voilà un homme!" As for his moral qualities, they were not quite so irreproachable, as some people count morality. He is likened by Heine to Zeus, and, with malicious significance, is said to have "smiled with the same lips with which he had once kissed the fair Leda, Europa, Danaë, Semele, and so many other Princesses and ordinary nymphs besides." And so we commend him to the attention of "English Readers" in search of a "Foreign Classic."

The *Liverpool Courier* states that the late Captain Judkins, so long connected with the Cunard Company, has bequeathed £1000 to the Seamen's Orphanage.

OBITUARY.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

Monsignor Felix Antoine Philibert Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, the eloquent and eminent prelate, perhaps the most prominent of his generation, died suddenly on the 11th inst., in his seventy-seventh year. Ordained priest, he became, in 1827, Chaplain to the Duc de Bordeaux, and at the Revolution of July, 1830, was Almoner to the Dauphin. In 1841 he was nominated to one of the chairs of Theology in the College of the Sorbonne, and in 1849 was consecrated Bishop of Orleans, being decorated the following year with the insignia of the Legion of Honour. As a preacher, Dupanloup stood in the foremost rank, and he was author of several works of more or less importance. His literary acquirements gained for him admission to the French Academy; but all his zeal in the cause of religion failed to secure the honour of a Cardinal's hat. The Bishop of Orleans is universally regretted. Friend and foe, Catholic and Protestant, Royalist and Liberal, join in paying a high tribute of homage to the memory of this illustrious French divine.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. MACKENZIE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, late Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, died on the 15th inst. at his residence, Lincoln, from congestion of the lungs, in his seventy-second year. Dr. Mackenzie was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1834, M.A. in 1838, and D.D. in 1869. He was ordained priest in the year 1835 by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and appointed Canon Residentiary and Sub-Dean of Lincoln Cathedral in 1864. From 1840 to 1843 he was Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Bermondsey, and from 1848 to 1855 Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster. From 1866 to 1871 he was Rector of South Collingham, Notts, and in 1870 he was consecrated Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham. The duties of this position, which has since been enlarged into an additional see, called the See of Southwell, he discharged until about eleven months ago, when failing health compelled him to relinquish it.

COLONEL JONES, OF KELSTON PARK.

Lieutenant-Colonel Inigo William Jones, Esq., of Kelston Park, in the county of Somerset, M.A., late of the 11th Hussars, died on the 5th inst., at Nice, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was elder son of the Rev. Inigo William Jones, of Chobham Place, Surrey, by Margaret Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Henry Richmond Gale, of Bardsey Hall, and, as the Christian name indicates, claimed to be of the family of the celebrated architect. Colonel Jones was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Somerset, served as High Sheriff in 1868, and was Lord of the Manor of Kelston, and patron of one living. He married, Aug. 14, 1844, Miss Neeld of Grittleton, Wilts.

The deaths have also been announced of—

James Patrick McInroy, Esq., of Lude, on the 11th inst., at Lude, Blair Athol, aged seventy-eight.

Edward James Shearman, M.D., F.R.S.E., on the 2nd inst., at Rotherham, in his eighty-first year.

The Hon. F. A. Forbes, formerly Speaker of Parliament, Queensland, on July 9, at Ipswich, Queensland.

Dr. Julius Müller, Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology in the University of Halle, in that city, on the 27th ult., aged seventy-seven.

Prince Kivaan Kudr Ahmud Ullee Meerza Bahadoor, fourth son of his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, on the 16th ult., at the Palace, Moorshedabad, in his twenty-sixth year.

Lancelot St. Albyn, Esq., eldest and last surviving son of Langley St. Albyn, formerly of Alfoxton Park and Weacombe, Somerset, on the 4th inst., at Alfoxton Park.

Thomas Crowley Weston, Esq., formerly Judge of the Mixed Commission Courts at Sierra Leone for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, on the 4th inst., aged sixty-three.

Walter John Clifford, Esq., late 68th Light Infantry, second son of the late Henry J. Clifford, Esq., of Frampton-on-Severn, on the 6th inst.

Joseph Kay, Esq., Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, and one of the Judges of the Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford, on the 9th inst., at Fredley, Surrey, aged fifty-seven.

The Rev. Thomas Brown, M.A., Prebendary of the Cathedral and Rural Dean of Chichester during forty-two years, Vicar of the parishes of St. Paul and St. Peter the Less, and Master of the Prebendal School, on the 10th inst.

Captain Richard Charles Elliott, one of the survivors of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. He joined the Army in 1809, and was present at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and through the campaign in 1815. He had been on the half-pay list since 1827.

The Rev. Peter Holmes, D.D., suddenly, at Plymouth, on the 13th inst., at an advanced age. He was ordained in 1840 by the Bishop of Exeter, but devoted the greater part of his life to scholastic work. He was a ripe theological scholar, and collected a fine library of 25,000 books. He was associated with the late Dr. Tregelles in critical works on the text of the New Testament.

Colonel Joseph H. Hampton, late Bengal 50th Native Infantry, on the 5th inst., at Brynhyfryd, Beaumaris, aged seventy-eight. He was second son of John Hampton Hampton-Lewis, Esq., of Henllys, in the county of Anglesey, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard Chambers, Esq., of Whitburn Court, in the county of Hereford. He married Ellen, daughter of Major Hall, E.I.C.S.

William Henry Francis Bosanquet, Esq., of Knockane and Kilmagmogue, Waterford, third son of the late Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Forest House, Essex, and Dingeston Court, in the county of Monmouth, by Letitia Philippa, his wife, younger daughter of James Whatman, Esq., of Vinters, Kent, on the 20th ult., five days after the death of his wife, Amelia Mary Georgiana, daughter and coheir of John Sherlock, Esq.

Robert Capel Cure, Esq., J.P., barrister-at-law, M.A., on the 28th ult., at Blake Hall, Ongar, Essex. He was eldest son of Capel Cure, Esq., of Blake Hall, High Sheriff of Essex, 1830, by Frederica, his wife, daughter of General Cheney, of Badger Hall. He married, first, in 1850, Sarah Maria, daughter of Dr. George Murray, Bishop of Rochester; and, secondly, 1868, Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Western, Bart.

The Rev. Anthony Berwick Lechmere, M.A., Vicar of Hanley Castle, Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral and Rural Dean, on the 8th inst., at the Vicarage, aged seventy-six. He was second son of Sir Anthony Lechmere, first Baronet, of The Rhyd, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of Joseph Berwick, Esq., of Hallow Park, in the county of Worcester. He married, Oct. 11, 1842, Emily Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Sir Harry V. Darell, Bart., and became a widower in 1869.

George Huband, Esq., M.A., J.P., in the county of Dublin, formerly Captain 8th Hussars, and subsequently a Poor-Law Inspector in Ireland, on the 13th inst., at his residence in

Upper Mount-street, Dublin. He was elder son of the late Wilcocks Huband, Esq., by Frances, his wife, eldest daughter of Arthur Chichester Macartney, Esq., of Murlough, in the county of Devon, and descended from a branch of the ancient family of Huband, of Ipsley, in the county of Warwick. He married, May 1, 1844, Marianne, youngest daughter of Admiral Croft, of Stillington, in the county of York, and leaves two sons and two daughters. Captain Huband held high office among the Freemasons of Ireland.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 3, 1873) with three codicils (dated Jan. 23, 1874, Dec. 6, 1877, and Feb. 1, 1878) of the Right Hon. Bertram, Earl of Ashburnham, late of Ashburnham Place, near Battle, Sussex, who died on June 22 last, was proved on the 8th inst. by the Right Hon. Katherine Charlotte, Countess of Ashburnham, the widow, and his eldest son, Bertram, now Earl of Ashburnham, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his wife the vicarage and parish church of Ashburnham, and the rectory and parish church of Penshurst, Sussex, and the rectory and parish church of Barking-cum-Darmsden, Suffolk; all the rest of his ecclesiastical patronage is to be sold, and the net proceeds divided between his sons John, William, Thomas, and George, and his daughters Margaret and Mary; he also leaves to his younger sons £15,000 each, and to his said daughters £1000 each, a further sum of £5000 each on their respective marriages, and until then annuities. In addition to other benefits, the testator gives to his wife his town house in Dover-street, with the furniture, pictures, and effects, certain carriages and horses, the "St. Asaph" plate and all his jewels, except the Ashburnham family diamonds, and he makes up her income to £4500 per annum; to his land steward, Robert Hodgson, he bequeaths £1000, free of duty; to his butler and house steward, James Tynnton, an annuity of £100; to his valet, Thomas Fraser, an annuity of £50; to his footman, John Quintrell, an annuity of £20; to his gamekeeper, Relf, an annuity of £20; a conditional annuity to Mrs. Williamson; and two years' wages to each of his other domestics who have been ten years in his service at his decease. His unsettled real estate in the counties of Suffolk and Sussex and the Principality of Wales are devised to the use of his eldest son, on the condition that he resettles within a twelvemonth the settled family estates; and the residue of his property is given to his said eldest son.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1875) of the Hon. Mrs. Mary Eliza Henniker, late of Brighton, who died on Aug. 4 last, at No. 48, Upper Grosvenor-street, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Philip Witham and Richard Ward, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each, free of legacy duty, to the Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Portobello-road, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, and the Aged Poor Society; and £25 to the clergyman of the parish church of Quorndon, Leicestershire, to distribute, at his discretion, among the poor of that place; she also bequeaths, out of such part of her personal estate as she may by law bequeath for charitable purposes, to his Eminence Cardinal Manning or other the person who for the time being shall fill the office or represent the Archbishop of Westminster in the Roman Catholic Church, the sum of £4000, upon trust, for the disposal thereof for such lawful charitable uses as he shall, in his absolute and uncontrolled discretion, think fit. There are legacies to relatives and others, including a bequest of £9000 which is settled upon her niece Louisa Augusta Manning, and the residue of her property the testatrix leaves to her said niece absolutely.

The will (dated July 13, 1870) with three codicils (dated Oct. 11, 1872, Jan. 17, 1873, and March 29, 1878) of Mr. Andrew Cuthell, late of No. 61, Warwick-square, Pimlico, who died on Aug. 17 last at Shrub-hill, Dorking, was proved on the 28th ult. by Mrs. Mary Anne Cuthell, the widow, the Rev. William Middleton Snell, and George Cubitt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives to his wife all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses, and carriages; the remainder of his property is left upon trust for his wife for life, giving her a general power of appointment at her death over the sum of £4000; and subject thereto the residue is to be held for his sons, Thomas George, Charles Edward, and William Andrew, and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Sybil Kinglake.

The will (dated May 18, 1878) of Mr. Lutwidge Dunbar Reynard-Cookson, late of Whitehill Park, Chester-le-Street, Durham, and of Scarborough, Yorkshire, who died on Aug. 5 last, has been proved at the York district registry by John Woodall Woodall and Walter James Guy, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator charges the settled real estate under the will of his grandfather, John Cookson, with £400 per annum in favour of his wife, Elizabeth, and he gives her all his furniture, plate, and household effects; to his friend Walter James Guy, an annuity of £100; to his valet, John Freeman, 100 guineas; to his housekeeper, Mary Bates, an annuity of £50; to her daughter, Margaret, an annuity of £25; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life if she shall so long continue his widow, and then for his children.

The will (dated Dec. 22, 1877) of Mrs. Elizabeth Howey, late of Colchill House, Amersham, Herts, and of No. 9, Stanley-crescent, Notting-hill, who died on Aug. 24 last at Lowestoft, was proved on the 4th inst. by Ralph Patterson Nisbet, the nephew, and John Dunkin Francis, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix after giving some legacies, leaves one half of the residue of her property to her said nephew, Mr. R. P. Nisbet, and the other half upon trust for her nephew, John Nisbet, for life, and then for his daughters.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1874) with two codicils (dated March 9, 1876, and Dec. 18, 1877) of Mr. Aaron Cohen, late of No. 35, Upper Bedford-place, who died on Aug. 30 last, at St. Leonard-on-Sea, was proved on the 27th ult. by Samuel Aaron Cohen, and Edward Aaron Cohen, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The will (dated March 17, 1874) of Mr. Henry Holme, formerly of Manchester, but late of Altrincham, Cheshire, who died on Aug. 24 last, was proved at the district registry at Chester on Sept. 18 last by John Holme, Henry Holme, and George Hartley Goldsmith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator, who was a widower, gives all his property for the benefit of his children and grandchildren.

On Monday afternoon Councillor Carbutt, the Mayor of Leeds, laid the foundation-stone of the new corporate offices, which are to be built opposite the Townhall, at an estimated cost of £60,000. The Mayor said the new offices were required owing to the growing wants of the town, the population, during the past twenty-five years, having increased from 175,000 to 300,000. After the ceremony of laying the stone, the Mayor gave a luncheon in the Victoria Hall, at which 400 gentlemen sat down.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E L G (Blackwater).—We shall miss your regular and uniformly correct solutions of our problems, but shall hope to hear from you again upon your return to England.

A K C (Cambridge).—The City of London Chess Club should suit you. The members meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Moulet's Hotel, Newgate-street.

H T S.—The answer to 1. K takes B is 2. B to Q 5th (ch).

E S (Port Glasgow).—Send the position upon a diagram, and it shall be examined.

F V P.—We endorse your opinion of both problems.

H M P (Plymouth).—The machinery is too ponderous for the conception embodied in the problem. There should be something beyond the mere "block" in a two-move problem. We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, and shall be glad to examine your future compositions.

P L P (Guernsey).—Your solution was correct, and was acknowledged some weeks ago.

L (Truro).—Please refer to the solution in our issue of Dec. 22 last.

J P (Bedford).—If Black plays 1. Kt to Q 4th, what is White's continuation?

C E (Broad-street).—Thank you; the problem shall have early attention.

S T (Manchester).—We have no recollection of the first letter. Your analysis is correct.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1805 received from Hereward, H Benthall, D A (Dublin), and Thorpe.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1806 received from Hereward, Emile Frau, D A (Dublin), Prétextat, H Benthall, J G Kidd, F V P, and C Eggert.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1807 received from H B, Hereward, C C E, N Brock, L of Truro, T Edgar, D Wilson, R Roughhead, St J E, L Burnett, Leonora and Leon, L S D, T R Y, Black Knight, H Ingersoll, W C Dutton, E Lewis, L Sharswood, T W H, C S Cox, E Worsley, D Leslie, F W S, H Brewster, S R of Leeds, Orson, G W W, F V P, R H N B, Prétextat, Alpha, East Marden, Cant, David Millar, J G Finch, W J W (Claycross), Dr F St, D A (Dublin), Jane Nepven (Utrecht), S Stripe, Guillaume, J de Honsteyn, E P Vulliamy, Painter (Shepherd's-bush), St Aldates (Oxford), W Leeson, Freddy, A Pohlmann, J K, N Rumbelow, C Eggert, Members of the Chapel of Ease Chess Club (Islington), E M and P E, C H Stepan, E L G, Thorpe, C A Pryce, P le Page, Julia Short, W Scott, Fairholme, and Copiapino.

NOTE.—A large number of correspondents, overlooking the true defence, believe they have solved this problem by 1. R to K B 6th. Black's reply to that move is 1. K to Q 8th; and, should White then play 2. Q to B sq (ch), the answer is 2. P to K 8th, queening, and there is then no mate on the following move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1806.

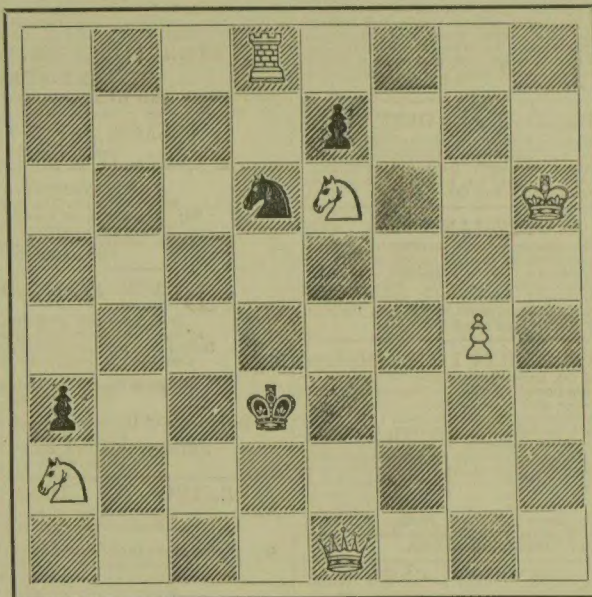
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K B 8th Kt to R 4th or Q 2nd*
2. R takes B (ch) P takes R
3. Kt to R 2nd. Mate.

* If the Kt is moved elsewhere, White captures that piece with Rook or Bishop, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1809.

By B. S. WASH, St. Louis.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Game was played at Mr. Gastineau's garden party, by Messrs. CHAPPELL and DOWNS, in consultation, against Dr. BALLARD, the latter yielding the odds of Pawn and move.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Messrs. C. and D.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)	WHITE (Messrs. C. and D.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	Very well timed. Indeed, the Allies must be credited with much care and skill in the conduct of the opening.	
2. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th		
3. P to K 5th	P to K 3rd		
4. B to Q 3rd			
White might also have played 4. P to K 4th, after which Staunton recommended the following continuation:—			
5. P to R 5th	P to K 2nd		
6. P takes P	P takes P		
7. B to Q 3rd, with a good attack.			
8. B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd		
9. B to K B 4th	Kt to Q R 3rd		
This, as will be seen from his eighth move, is lost time. We think that 6. P to Q 4th is the best line of play here.			
7. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd		
8. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Kt Q sq		
9. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd		
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K to Kt 2nd		
11. P to K R 3rd	P to B sq		
12. P to K Kt 3rd	R to Q 4th		
13. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd		
14. P takes Q P	P takes P		
15. Kt takes P	Q takes P		
15. B takes P would have been better; but Black must have overlooked, or at all events underestimated, the force of the comp. threatened the moment the Rook has been moved to a place of safety.			
16. R to R 2nd	Kt to K B 4th		
17. B to Q B 4th			
		As good as 30. B takes Q, to which White replies with 31. R takes R (ch), and 32. R to Q Kt 7th, &c.	
		19. K to Q sq	Kt takes B (ch)
		20. Q takes Kt	B takes B
		21. Kt to K 4th	Kt to R 3rd
		22. P to Q R 3rd	Q R to Q sq
		23. R to Q 2nd	R to Q 2nd
		24. R to Q B sq	K R to Q sq
		25. K to K sq	Kt to B 4th
		26. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
		27. Q to K 2nd	R to Q B 2nd
		28. K R to Q B 2nd	P to Q 4th
		29. Q to Kt 5th	P to B 3rd
		30. R takes B	P takes R
		31. Q takes R P	K R to Q 2nd
		32. R takes P	R to R 2nd
		33. Q to Kt 6th	B to Q 4th
		34. R to B 8th	R to K B 2nd
		35. Q to Q 8th	K to R 3rd
		36. P to K R 4th	Q R to Kt 2nd
		37. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
		38. P to R 5th,	
			and wins.

CHESS IN CAROLINA.

A Game occurring in a recent Match between Mr. M. B. PAINE, the strongest player in Charlestown, and Mr. J. E. ORCHARD, of Columbia.

(Greco Counter-Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th	13. Q to B 3rd (ch), offering an exchange of Queens, is not much more promising.	
3. Kt takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd		
This ingenious move is the invention of Mr. G. B. Fraser, of Dundee. It produces many interesting positions, but, in common with every other variation of this opening, it is suspected of being theoretically unsound.			
4. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to Kt 3rd		
5. Kt takes P	Kt to B 3rd		
6. Q to R 4th			
The correct move here is 6. Q to R 3rd.			
7. Kt takes B	R to Kt sq		
8. Q to R 6th	R takes P (ch)		
9. K to Q sq	K Kt to Kt 5th		
10. Q to R 5th (ch)	K takes Kt		
11. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd		
		17. K to Q sq	B takes B (ch)
		18. K to K sq	B takes P (dis. ch)
		19. Kt to R 3rd	B to K 7th (ch)
		20. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q 5th
		21. K to Q 2nd	Q to B 4th
		22. B takes Kt (ch)	Q R to K sq
		23. K to B 3rd	R takes B (ch)
		24. K to B 3rd	Q to K 4th,

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual report of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association announces that the president, the Rev. J. Greene, has presented a silver cup for competition among the members. The competitors are to be paired by lot, and the victor will be required to play a deciding match with the winner of the first prize in the late handicap.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the City rifle ranges, Rainham, Essex, on Saturday last the C and E companies of the 2nd City of London competed for their annual prizes. About sixty members entered, the majority of the competitors being furnished by E company (Messrs. Waterlow and Sons), under the command of Captain S. E. Underwood. In C company the winners were: Corporal W. White (who wins the company silver badge the third year in succession), Corporal P. Hart, Private H. Houghton, Private E. Houghton, Private F. Parsons, and Sergeant J. Symons. Second series, third-class distances and targets, open to recruits: Private Ramsey, Private Rice, Private Veniss, E company. The highest scores were made by Private Cowan, Private Fellows, Private Trenhaile, Captain Underwood, and Sergeant Richards.

The annual carbine prize competition of A battery of the 1st London Artillery took place at the butts on Staines-moor on the 5th inst. The men mustered at the Staines railway station, and were marched to the range by Captain Adams. In the battery series, open to non-commissioned officers and gunners, the winners were—Gunnery Taylor and Gurling, Staff-Sergeant Warne, Sergeant-Major Berry, Corporal Scard, and Gunner Daniels. The second series, or club prizes, were won by Quartermaster Gray, Captain Adams, and Sergeant Warne. The consolation prizes were won by Gunnery Tomblason and Stevens, and the battery officers' prizes by Quartermaster Gray.

The Islington company (No. 8) of the North Middlesex (29th) held its annual prize-competition at Child's-hill Range, Hampstead. The first prize, "The Mohawk Cup," valued at five guineas, presented by the Mohawk Minstrels, was won by Sergeant Ross. The remaining prizes, given by the officers of the company, were won by Sergeants Shaw and Powell, Corporals Hackney, Harris, and Freeman; Privates Herbert and Wade, and Sergeant Tregear. The first recruit's prize was won by Private Haswell. At the same meeting the company's badge was won by Sergeant Shaw.

The new drainage works at Windsor were formally opened on Monday in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation of the Royal borough. About five acres have been purchased for the works, and the entire cost of the new system will, it is said, exceed thirty thousand pounds.

Lord Cottesloe presided on Monday at the Bucks Michaelmas Sessions held at Aylesbury, at which Lord Beaconsfield was present. A resolution was agreed to constituting the County Licensing Committee as the authority for carrying out the Highways and Locomotives Act. It was further resolved, on the motion of the Hon. P. Barrington, that it was desirable to establish a county mendicity society.

Lord Coleridge and his former colleague in the representation of Exeter, Mr. Edgar Bowring, attended on Monday evening a lecture by the Hon. Bernard Coleridge on Oliver Cromwell, the Bishop of Exeter presiding. His Lordship pointed out that nothing so tended to the elevation of the working classes as the existence of mutual improvement societies, and nothing promoted improvement more than the study of such characters as Cromwell's, who was one of the greatest rulers known in this or any other country.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Light and Shade. By Charlotte G. O'Brien. 2 vols. (C. Kegan Paul, and Co.)

Canterbury Chimes; or, Chaucer Tales Retold for Children. By F. Storr and H. Turner. (Kegan Paul, and Co.)

A Secret Marriage and Its Consequences. By the Author of "The Honey-moon," &c. 3 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)

The Donalds. By Mary J. Mapother. (M. H. Gill and Son, 50, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.)

The Autobiography of Sir George Biddelcombe, C.B. (Retired) Captain, Royal Navy. (Chapman and Hall.)

Life of Robert Schumann. With Letters, 1833–1852. By Von Wasielewski. (Reeves, 185, Fleet-street.)

Our Woodland Trees. By Francis George Heath, Author of "The Fern Paradise," &c. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Cecil Crofton's Repentance. By Vere Grey. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)

On Horseback Through Asia Minor. Captain F. Burnaby. Seventh and Cheaper Edition. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Cook's Handbook to the Health Resorts of the South of France and the Riviera. (Cook and Son.)

Cyprus: Its History, its Present Resources, and Future Prospects. By R. Hamilton Lang, late H.M. Consul for the Island of Cyprus. (Macmillan.)

Our Village. By Mary Russell Mitford. Illustrated. (Sampson Low and Co.)

Old and New London: A Narrative of Its History, Its People, and its Places: The Southern Suburbs. By Edward Walford. Vol. 6. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)

Songs of Far Away Lands. By Joaquin Miller. (Longmans and Co.)

Songs of the Sierras and Sunlands. Two Volumes in One. By Joaquin Miller. Revised Edition. (Longmans and Co.)

Root and Flower. A Story of Work in a London Parish. By John Palmer. (Griffith and Farran.)

(Published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

North Wind and Sunshine. By Annette Lyster.

Cringewold Court. By F. Scarlett Potter.

Ned Garth; or, Made Prisoner in Africa. A Tale of the Slave Trade. By W. H. G. Kingston.

The Royal Banner. A Tale of Life before and after Confirmation. By Austin Clare.

Percy Trevor's Training. By the Author of "Motherless Maggie," &c.

The Mate of the "Lily"; or, Notes from Harry Musgrave's Log Book. By W. H. G. Kingston.

Real Stories from Many Lands. By Lady Verney.

The Little Dwarf's Mirror and The Children's Prayer. Adapted from the German. By A. L. G.

A Bonfire and What Came of it. By M. D.

As Good as Gold. A Tale. By F. Harrison.

Kitty Bligh's Birthday. By Alfred H. Engelbach.

Harry Preston; or, "To Him that Overcometh." A Story for Boys. By the Author of "Elben Mansel," &c.

Hereward Dayrell, and other Tales. By Eadgyth.

Left in Charge: The History of My Great Responsibility. By Austin Clare.

The Wilford Family; or, Hero-Worship in the Schoolroom. By Eadgyth.

Hidden Workings. By H. Rutherford Russell.

Harvey Compton's Holiday. By the Author of "Motherless Maggie," &c.

Manual of Elementary Science: Crystallography. By H. P. Gurney, M.A.

Sinai: From the Fourth Egyptian Dynasty to the Present Day. By H. Spencer Palmer, Major R.E.

The Koran. Its Composition and Teaching, and Testimony to the Scriptures. By Sir W. Muir, LL.D.

Step by Step; or, The Devout Communicant led through the Church to the Vision of God. By W. C. Bromhead.

The Rule of God's Commandments. By George E. Jelf, M.A., Vicar of Saffron Walden.

Bible Stories in Words of One Syllable. By M. A. B.

A Manual of Prayers; for the use of the Scholars of Winchester College, and all other Devout Christians. By the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The Aged Pilgrim's Staff. By the Rev. Robert Gran, B.C.L.

The Jewish Prophets: from the Babylonian Captivity till the Close of the Old Testament Canon.

The Home Library:

The Inner Life; as revealed in the Correspondence of Celebrated Christians. By the Rev. T. Erskine.

The House of God the Home of Man. By the Rev. G. E. Jelf, M.A., Vicar of Saffron Walden.

Savonarola: His Life and Times. By W. R. Clark, M.A., Vicar of Taunton.

Conversion of The West:

The Celts. By the Rev. G. F. Maclear, D.D., Head Master of King's College School.

The Continental Teutons. By the Very Rev. Charles Merivale, D.D.

The Northmen. By the Rev. G. F. Maclear, D.D.

The English. By the Rev. G. F. Maclear, D.D.

The Fathers for English Readers:

The Defenders of the Faith; or, The Christian Apologists of the Second and Third Centuries. By the Rev. F. Watson, M.A.

The Apostolic Fathers. By the Rev. H. S. Holland, M.A.

Saint Jerome. By the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, B.A.

Saint Augustine. By W. R. Clark, M.A., Vicar of Taunton.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION for SCHOLARSHIPS and ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS will be held on DEC. 13 and 20.

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